

No. 15.]

[JANUARY.]

[Price 1s.

THE VIRGINIANS

A TALE OF THE LAST CENTURY.

BY W. M. THACKERAY.



Author of "Esmond,"
"Vanity Fair,"
"The Newcomes,"
&c. &c.

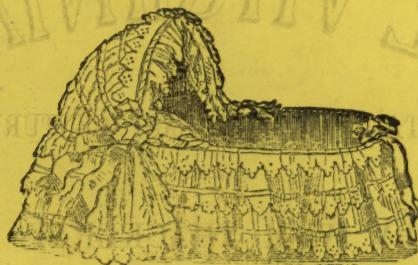
LONDON :

BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE STREET.

1859.

CHRISTENING-ROBES FOR PRESENTS, 2½ GUINEAS.

BABIES'
HOODS,
½ GUINEA.



BABIES'
CLOAKS,
1 GUINEA.

BABIES' BERCEAU-NETTES, 2½ GUINEAS.

Baby Linen, in Complete Sets, of Varied Qualities.

All the beautiful Materials
used in the business
Sold by the Yard.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS COMPLETE.

Everything necessary for the "Trousseau,"
as well as the inexpensive things required for the
"Indian Voyage."

White Dressing Gowns, 1 Guinea;
Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.;
Patent Corsets, 16s. 6d.;
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.

THIS PART OF THE BUSINESS UNDER THE
MANAGEMENT OF MRS. TAYLOR.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS,

Chamois Leather, with Black Feet.

Waterproof Riding Taffeta, 1½ Guineas.
Young Gentlemen's Superfine Cloth Jackets, 36s.;
School ditto, 25s.
Young Gentlemen's Shirts, 5s. 6d.
Naval Cadets' Outfits, complete.

RIDING HABITS, 5½ TO 8 GUINEAS.

Linsey Riding Habits
for little Girls,
2½ Guineas.

Everything of the Superior Excellence for which the House has been celebrated for
Thirty Years.

53, BAKER STREET.

W. G. TAYLOR.
VICTORIA COLLEGE
LIBRARY
VICTORIA, B.C.

VIRGINIANS ADVERTISER.



T. A. SIMPSON & CO.
154, REGENT STREET, AND 8, BEAK STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

T. A. SIMPSON & CO., Goldsmiths, Jewellers, Watch and Clock Manufacturers. and Importers of every description of Fancy Novelties and Articles of Vertu and Utility, respectfully inform their Patrons, and the Public generally, that they are constantly receiving from their agents at Paris, Vienna, and Frankfort, every novelty in fancy manufactures, as soon as produced, and as the greater portion of T. A. S. & Co.'s stock is manufactured expressly for them, their selection is unrivaled.

For the guidance of those who may be unable to honour their establishment with a visit, T. A. S. & Co. submit the following limited quotation from their Stock, assuring them that any commands intrusted to their care will meet with their best and prompt attention:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
French Drawing-room Clocks, from 2 0 0 to 50 0 0		Work-boxes, in choice woods, from 0 8 6 to 10 0 0		
French Dining-room Clocks	1 5 0 ..	20 0 0	Writing-desks, ditto	0 10 6 .., 15 0 0
Ladies' Gold Watches	4 4 0 ..	50 0 0	Jewel-cases and Caskets	1 1 0 .., 30 0 0
Silver Watches	2 10 0 ..	20 0 0	Envelope cases and Blotters	1 8 0 .., 10 0 0
Gold Guard Chains	2 2 0 ..	18 0 0	Letter-weights (Simpson's)	0 8 6 .., 6 10 0
Gold Albert Chains	1 15 0 ..	18 0 0	Walnut-wood Inkstands	0 8 6 .., 16 10 0
Silver-mounted Smelling Bottles	0 2 6 ..	5 10 0	Morocco Carriage Bags	0 10 0 .., 10 0 0
Gold-mounted ditto	2 10 0 ..	12 10 0	Ladies' Morocco Bags, fitted with every requisite for dressing, writing, and working	3 10 0 .., 65 0 0
Gold and F焰nel Lockets	0 10 0 ..	15 0 0	Gentlemen's Dressing Bags	3 15 0 .., 45 0 0
Gold Necklet Chains, with pendants	2 5 0 ..	50 0 0	Opera-glasses	0 10 6 .., 12 10 0
Gold and Silver Pencil-cases	2 6 0 ..	8 10 0	Bronze and Ormolu Candle- sticks	0 5 0 .., 9 10 0
Full Dress and other Fans	0 1 0 ..	10 0 0	Ditto Candelabra	3 0 0 .., 35 0 0
Ladies' Dressing-cases, electro- plated	1 10 0 ..	15 0 0	Ormolu Card-trays	0 7 6 .., 4 10 0
Ladies' Dressing-cases, silver- fitted	5 10 0 ..	100 0 0	Ormolu Mounted Vases	0 6 6 .., 10 0 0
Gentlemen's Dressing-cases	1 0 0 ..	50 0 0	Bagatelle Boards	2 0 0 .., 20 0 0

Gold, Silver, Jet, and Gilt Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Necklets, Lockets, Earrings, Studs, Pins, and every description of Jewellery, at moderate prices. Bronzes, Porcelains, Ormolu Table Ornaments, Inkstands, Card-trays, Candelabra, Tazzas, Tapers, Match-boxes, Miniature Frames for the Table, Opera-glasses, Toilet-bottles and Cases, Letter-clips, Trinket-boxes, Ring-stands, Watch-stands, Pen-trays, Glove and Netting-boxes, Paper-knives, Carriage-bags, Reticules, Portmoneaux, Chess and Backgammon-boards, Card-cases, Vinaigrettes, Fuzee-cases, Fruit-knives, Hand-screens, &c., &c., and a large Stock of other Articles suitable for Presents, but too various to enumerate.

T. A. Simpson & Co. invite particular attention to their Self-closing Booksides, the ends of which spring together when any book is released; price from 18s. 6d. to £6 10s.—Also to their application of the new Algerine wood, "Thuya Impériale," to the manufacture of Envelope-cases, Blotting-books, Inkstands, Work-boxes, &c. &c. This wood is of the most beautiful figure, surpassing even tortoiseshell or the choicest Walnut Wood, and has been extensively used in fitting up the Boudoir of the Empress Eugénie at St. Cloud.

T. A. SIMPSON & CO.,

154, Regent Street, and 8, Beak Street, London; and at 34, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BY JOHN LEECH.

PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER.
FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. PUNCH.

In two handsome Folio Volumes, price 12s. each.

YOUNG TROUBLESOME; or, Master Jacky's Holidays.
By JOHN LEECH.

A Series of Plates; price 5s. 6d. plain; 7s. 6d. coloured.

MR. SPONGE'S SPORTING TOUR.

By the Author of "Handley Cross," &c. With Coloured Engravings, &c. by JOHN LEECH.
One Volume, 8vo, price 14s.

HANDLEY CROSS; or, Mr. Jorrocks's Hunt.

By the same Author. With Coloured Engravings, &c., by JOHN LEECH. 8vo, price 18s.

ASK MAMMA; or, the Richest Commoner in England.

By the Author of "Sponge's Tour," "Handley Cross," &c. Illustrated with Thirteen Coloured
Engravings and numerous Woodcuts by JOHN LEECH. 8vo, price 14s.

THE COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

By G. A. A'BECKETT.

Coloured Engravings and Woodcuts. Handsomely bound in Two Volumes, price 21s.

THE COMIC HISTORY OF ROME.

By G. A. A'BECKETT.

Coloured Engravings and Woodcuts. Handsomely bound in cloth, price 11s.

BY RICHARD DOYLE.

**THE FOREIGN TOUR OF
MESSRS. BROWN, JONES, AND ROBINSON.**

What they saw and did in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

A handsome 4to Volume, cloth extra, price 21s.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ENGLISH.

With Extracts by PERCEVAL LEIGH from "Pips' Diary."
Elegantly bound in half-morocco, price 15s.

BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, BOUVIERIE STREET.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS FOR THE YOUNG, SUITABLE FOR PRIZES AND PRESENTS.

CANADIAN CRUSOES; a Tale of the Rice Lake Plains.

By MRS. TRAILL. New and cheaper Edition, in fcap., price 5s. cloth, gilt edges. Edited by AGNES STRICKLAND. Illustrated by HARVEY.

"This is an extremely pleasing and not very improbable fiction. The object of the writer has been to inculcate the virtues of energy and self-reliance under circumstances of difficulty and danger. The book is exceedingly well calculated for children, to whom its interesting contents, its handsome appearance, and beautiful illustrations, will render it an acceptable present."—*Tait's Magazine*.

"A very delightful book for young readers. The interest is deep and well sustained, the style uniformly agreeable and lively; and the knowledge of the writer, who has lived for some time on the Rice Lake Plains, the scene of the story, adds a value to the book for readers of all ages. Mr. Harvey has contributed some excellent woodcuts, and the book is altogether a pretty and interesting one."—*Guardian*.

NAOMI; Or, the Last Days of Jerusalem.

By MRS. J. B. WEBB. New Edition, with Designs by GILBERT, and View and Plan of Jerusalem. Fcap. 8vo, cloth lettered. 7s. 6d.

"One of the most interesting works we have read for some time. The sentiments are appropriate, the style is graceful, and the tale is well contrived.....We are not, then, surprised at the popularity it has attained—it deserves it; and we cordially wish it further success."—*Metropolitan*.

"It is in truth an admirable little volume, and well worthy of a yet more extensive patronage than it has already received."—*Maidstone Journal*.

"The plot is easy, natural, and well sustained. The narrative is gracefully written.....Seldom have we read a tale better adapted for its purpose, or more beautifully told."—*Monthly Review*.

A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA.

By WILLIAM HOWITT. With Designs by HARVEY. Cheap Edition, price 2s. in boards; fine paper, 4s. cloth gilt.

"It is really the next thing to a personal pilgrimage through the Golden Land. In vivid portraiture of things as they are, it far excels every publication that has yet reached us from Australia."—*British Banner*.

"All the boys in England, whether 'old boys' or young ones, will rejoice in this fascinating book, full of anecdote and wild adventure."—*Athenaeum*.

"This is a capital book, full of humour, adventure, excitement, and those incidents of peril and pleasure which seem indigenous to Australia. The gold-diggings, bush-rangers and bush-fires, floods, robbers, and hunting 'scapes.'—*Church and State Gazette*.

OPEN AND SEE.

By the Author of "Aids to Development." With 24 Engravings. New Edition, 18mo. gilt edges. 2s.

ORIGINAL POEMS FOR INFANT MINDS.

New and Revised Edition, 2 vols. 18mo. 1s. 6d. each.

RHYMES FOR THE NURSERY.

By the same Author. 18mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.; or, with GILBERT'S Designs, 2s. 6d.

CITY SCENES; OR, A PEEP INTO LONDON.

With many Plates. 16mo. cloth lettered. 2s. 6d.

RURAL SCENES.

With Eighty-eight Cuts. 18mo. cloth. 2s.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

With Illustrations. 18mo. cloth. 2s.

THE HOFLAND LIBRARY;

For the Instruction and Amusement of Youth. Illustrated with Plates, and handsomely bound in Embossed Scarlet Cloth, with Gilt Edges, &c.

FIRST CLASS, in 12mo. Price 2s. 6d.

1. Memoir of the Life and Literary Remains of Mrs. Hofland. By T. RAMSAY, Esq. With Portrait. 2. Alfred Campbell; or, Travels of a Young Pilgrim. 3. Energy. 4. Humility. 5. Integrity. 6. Moderation. 7. Patience. 8. Reflection. 9. Self-denial. 10. Young Cadet; or, Travels in Hindostan. 11. Young Pilgrim; or, Alfred Campbell's Return.

SECOND CLASS, in 18mo. Price 1s. 6d.

1. Affectionate Brothers. 2. Alicia and her Aunt; or,

SANDFORD AND MERTON.

With GILBERT'S Designs. 18mo. cloth. 2s.

SELECT POETRY FOR CHILDREN.

By JOSEPH PAYNE. Tenth Edition, 18mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.; gilt edges, 3s.

"A very nice little volume, containing a charming collection of poetry."—*Spectator*.

"We do not know any other book that, in the same compass, contains such a rich selection of pieces, that are at once sprightly and instructive, pathetic and devout."—*Congregational Magazine*.

WATTS'S SONGS.

By COBBIN. Fifty-eight Cuts. Cloth, 1s.; gilt edges, 1s. 6d.

WINTER EVENINGS; OR, TALES OF TRAVELLERS.

By MARIA HACK. New and Cheaper Edition, with GILBERT'S Designs. Fcap. cloth. 3s. 6d.

Think before you Speak. 3. Barbados Girl. 4. Blind Farmer and his Children. 5. Clergyman's Widow and her Young Family. 6. Daughter-in-law, her Father, and Family. 7. Elizabeth, and her Three Beggar Boys. 8. Good Grandmother and her Offspring. 9. Merchant's Widew and her Young Family. 10. Rich Boys and Poor Boys, and other Tales. 11. The Sisters; a Domestic Tale. 12. Stolen Boy; an Indian Tale. 13. William and his Uncle Ben. 14. Young Crusoe; or, Shipwrecked Boy.

This day is published, in *Four Volumes*, demy 8vo, price 36s., and Illustrated by 32 Steel Engravings and numerous Woodcuts,

THE

POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

(WITH A COPIOUS INDEX.)

BY CHARLES KNIGHT.

In a Postscript to the Fourth Volume, which concludes this Period, the author says,— “It is now almost the invariable custom in all competitions of students, to divide their examinations in English History into two great eras—the period before the Revolution, and the more modern period. For the period to 1688, either Hume’s or Lingard’s Histories have been generally chosen as the works to be studied. I may venture to affirm that, in our immediate day, the growth of a sounder public opinion repudiates such a choice of either of these books, in some respects so valuable. The political prejudices of Hume,—the ecclesiastical convictions of Lingard,—render them very unsafe guides in the formation of the principles of the youth of this kingdom. Without pretending that I have supplied the want, I trust that I have made some approaches to such a result, by an earnest desire to present a true picture of past events and opinions, as far as I could realise them.” For the reason thus stated, the narrative of public events, and all the subsidiary details of this FIRST DIVISION of the POPULAR HISTORY are treated as forming a SEPARATE AND COMPLETE WORK; with which view a COPIOUS INDEX is added to the Four Volumes.

The SECOND DIVISION will come down to that period of the reign of her present Majesty which has become a constitutional epoch in the important change of the commercial policy of the country.

“THE POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND OF CHARLES KNIGHT is of a somewhat higher price (comparing it with works issuing in penny numbers); but the plates, as well as the paper, are greatly superior, and its literary merits are of a very high order. Indeed, nothing has ever appeared superior, if anything has been published equal to the account of the state of commerce, government, and society at different periods.”—LORD BROUGHAM’S Address on Popular Literature, at the Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, October 12, 1858.

“As an immense store-house—some two thousand pages of facts bearing upon the history, religion, literature, arts, manners, and life of England from the Romans to the Revolution of 1688, KNIGHT’s POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND is beyond all question a very remarkable work. Not the least remarkable feature in it perhaps is the freshness of feeling and the catholicity of mind which still inspires a man, whom many yet associate with nothing else than the utilitarianism of the ‘Useful Knowledge Society.’”—*Spectator*.

“Meantime, we very cordially recommend Mr. Knight’s volumes to the readers whom they seek. We know of no history of England so free from prejudice, so thoroughly honest and impartial, so stored with facts, fancies, and illustrations,—and therefore none so well adapted for school or college as this ‘Popular History of England.’”—*Athenaeum*.

“Mr. Knight’s Book well deserves its name; it will be emphatically popular, and it will gain its popularity by genuine merit. It is as good a book of the kind as ever was written.” * * * * * ‘The Popular History of England’ has reached its fourth volume. * * * This extension of the province of history to manners and common life, and all that indicates the

condition of the people, is far from new, but it has never been executed with anything like the happy ease with which it is here attempted, not overlaying the public annals, but interpenetrating them.” * * * The author apologises for having outrun the limits originally proposed. This apology will be very readily accepted by his readers, for no one can think that there is a word too much.”—*Westminster Review*.

“It is not the history we have been accustomed to read—it is not stately, pompous narrative, sounding description, characters created for princes, statesmen, and warriors, as these dignitaries might be fancied to have thought, spoken, or acted; it is, in fact, just the reverse. It is a narrative at all times spirited, often conversational, of the most important movements of the nation, and of the nation’s intellect, and of the men whose intellects and acts framed or swayed the national character, drawn from a careful collection of the ample sources which are now available to every student. It is a careful selection and appreciation of the results of the acts, laws, and customs which influenced society, and either produced or flowed from particular phases of national character. There is another feature in this work that must be noticed with commendation—the judicious and abundant use of woodcut illustrations and portraits. The qualities we have indicated as the distinguishing characteristics of the work are very prominently displayed in the occasional snatches of foreign history, which are necessary to render more intelligible and interesting the annals of our own island. But, as already mentioned, the striking feature of the popular history is its devotion to the really important object of an historian’s labours, to the illustration of the formation, growth, and development of the national character and national mind.”—*Glasgow Citizen*.

NEW WORK ON AMERICA.*In the press, in Two Volumes, demy 8vo, with a Map,***CIVILIZED AMERICA.**

BY THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN,

Late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of Massachusetts; Honorary Member of the American Institute; the New York and Boston Historical Societies, &c. &c.; Author of "A History of the Netherlands;" "Highways and Byways," &c. &c.

LIFE OF RUBENS.*In One Large 8vo Volume, bound in cloth, 16s.***ORIGINAL UNPUBLISHED PAPERS**

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF

SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS,
AS AN ARTIST AND A DIPLOMATIST,

PRESERVED IN H. M. STATE PAPER OFFICE.

WITH

AN APPENDIX

OF DOCUMENTS RESPECTING

THE ARUNDELIAN COLLECTION;

THE EARL OF SOMERSET'S COLLECTION;

THE GREAT MANTUAN COLLECTION;

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, GENTILESCHI, GERBIER, HONTHORST, LE SUEUR,
MYTTENS, TORRENTIUS, VANDERDOORT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

COLLECTED AND EDITED

BY W. NOËL SAINSBURY.

(OF H. M. STATE PAPER OFFICE.)

BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE STREET.

LIBRARY EDITION OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS.*This day is published, price 6s., post 8vo, bound in cloth, and with Vignette Title-page,
the First Volume of***DOMBEY AND SON.**

By CHARLES DICKENS.

A Volume of this Edition will be published Monthly, until completion.

BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE STREET; AND CHAPMAN AND HALL, 193, PICCADILLY.

WORKS BY W. M. THACKERAY.

In course of publication, in Monthly Shilling Parts, with Illustrations by the Author,

THE VIRGINIANS.

* * * *The First Vol. is completed, and published in cloth boards, price 13s.*

THE NEWCOMES.

Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE. Two vols. 8vo, cloth, 26s.

VANITY FAIR.

Illustrated by the Author. One vol. 8vo, cloth, 21s.

* * Also, a Cheap and Popular Edition, without Illustrations, uniform with the Miscellanies, in crown 8vo, 6s.

THE HISTORY OF PENDENNIS.

Illustrated by the Author. Two vols. 8vo, cloth, 26s.

* * Also, a Cheap and Popular Edition, without Illustrations, uniform with the Miscellanies, in crown 8vo, 7s.

THE HISTORY OF SAMUEL TITMARSH.

Illustrated by the Author. One vol., small 8vo, cloth, 4s.

A Collected Edition of Mr. Thackeray's Early Writings.

Complete in Four Vols. crown 8vo, price 6s. each, uniform with the Cheap Editions of "Vanity Fair," and "Pendennis."

MISCELLANIES,

IN PROSE AND VERSE.

The contents of each Volume of the "Miscellanies" are also published in separate Parts, at various prices, as follows:

VOL. I.

	s. d.
BALLADS	1 6
THE SNOB PAPERS	2 0
THE TREMENDOUS ADVENTURES OF MAJOR GAHAGAN	1 0
THE FATAL BOOTS:—COX'S DIARY . . .	1 0

VOL. II.

THE YELLOWPLUSH MEMOIRS:— JEAMES'S DIARY	2 0
SKETCHES AND TRAVELS IN LONDON	2 0
NOVELS BY EMINENT HANDS:—CHARACTER SKETCHES	1 6

VOL. III.

	s. d.
MEMOIRS OF BARRY LYNDON	3 0
A LEGEND OF THE RHINE:—REBECCA AND ROWENA	1 6
A LITTLE DINNER AT TIMMINS'S:—THE BEDFORD ROW CONSPIRACY	1 0

VOL. IV.

THE FITZBOODLE PAPERS:—MEN'S WIVES	2 6
A SHABBY GENTEEL STORY	1 6
THE HISTORY OF SAMUEL TITMARSH AND THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND . . .	1 6

BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE STREET.

NEW WORKS THIS SEASON.

1.

THE BOOK of the THAMES. By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. HALL. With numerous Illustrations. In 4to, handsomely gilt, 2ls.

2.

THE MILL in the VALLEY. A Tale of German Rural Life. By the AUTHOR of "Moravian Life." In 4to, with Frontispiece, cloth gilt, price 5s.

3.

THE FOSTER-BROTHERS; being the History of the School and College Life of Two Young Men. In post 8vo, cloth gilt, price 10s.

4.

DEBORAH'S DIARY: a Sequel to "Mary Powell." By the same Author. In post 8vo, 6s. cloth, antique.

5.

FATHER and DAUGHTER; or, LIFE in SWEDEN. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. In post 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth.

6.

FALSE APPEARANCES. By Mrs. MACKAY, Author of "The Family at Heatherdale." In 18mo, cloth gilt, 3s.

7.

CANADIAN CRUSOES. By Mrs. TRAILL. Edited by AGNES STRICKLAND. With HARVEY's Designs. A New and Cheaper Edition. In 4to. 5s. cloth gilt edges.

8.

TALES of ENGLISH LIFE and MISCELLANIES. By W. H. LEATHAM, Esq. 2 vols. 4to, cloth, price 12s.

9.

ENGLAND and ITALY NOW and THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Two Lectures by the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Price 6d.

10.

DR. CUMMING'S SCRIPTURE READINGS.

NEW VOLUMES.

OLD TESTAMENT.

FIRST and SECOND BOOKS of SAMUEL. In 1 vol. 4to, price 5s. cloth.

NEW TESTAMENT.

GALATIANS, EPHESIANS, and PHILIPPIANS. In 1 vol. 4to, price 6s. cloth.

11.

RUTH: a CHAPTER in PROVINCIAL DENCE. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., F.R.S.E. In 4to. [In preparation.]

12.

CLOSET DEVOTIONS for the YOUNG. By the Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, D.D. Handsomely printed in small 4to.

[In preparation.]

BYRON'S COMPLETE WORKS.

THE announcement by me of the publication of a Complete Edition of BYRON'S WORKS ILLUSTRATED was founded on a mistake, as I find that owing to the Copyright being held by Mr. MURRAY in a portion of these works, he alone can publish a complete edition. My announced publication will therefore be a New Edition of "THE ILLUSTRATED BYRON," comprising only those works of Lord Byron's in which no copyright exists.

Part I., price 6d.; No. I., price 1d. Now ready.

London: HENRY LEA, 22, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

Important to every man who keeps



THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,

77, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

Beware of spurious imitations.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

IS PRODUCED BY

GOWLAND'S LOTION

LADIES exposed to the weather at this variable season, will, immediately on the application of this celebrated Preparation (established 101 years), experience its extraordinary genial qualities. It produces and sustains

GREAT PURITY AND DELICACY OF COMPLEXION,

removes freckles, tan, redness, and pimples, and promotes healthy action, softness, and elasticity of the skin, and is recommended in preference to any other preparation by the Medical Profession.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Half-pints, 2s. 9d.

CAUTION.—Observe the name of the Proprietor, E. C. BOURNE, 19, Lamb's Conduit-street, engraved on the Government Stamp.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and ringing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

FOR FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy juvenile bloom to the complexion.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

"THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

POPULAR EDITION OF MR. FORSTER'S LIFE OF GOLDSMITH.
*In crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d., with Forty Woodcuts, after designs by STANFIELD, MACLISE, LEECH,
 DOYLE, and HAMERTON,*

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

BY JOHN FORSTER.

Barrister-at-Law. Author of "Lives of Statesmen of the Commonwealth."

* * * A Library Edition of the same Work is also published, in Two Volumes, 8vo, uniform with
 "Murray's British Classics."

BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE STREET.

For Custards, Puddings, &c., preferred to the best Arrowroot, and unequalled as a Diet for Infants and Invalids. The LANCET says, "This is superior to anything of the kind known." — See Reports, also, from Drs. Hassall, Letheby, and Muspratt.



BROWN & POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

**PHILLIPSON & CO'S NEW PERFUME
"LA DUCHESSE."**

The most refreshing and durable of the day: for the Ball-room, indispensable; in the Sick room, invaluable. Price 3s. 6d., obtainable of all Chemists and Vendors of Fashionable Perfumery throughout the United Kingdom, the Colonies, India, and America, or by letter to the Manufacturers, enclosing Post Office Order or stamps in England, or remittance from abroad. None genuine that has not their signature on the label (entered at Stationers' Hall). The POMADE, 3s. 6d.; the SOAP, 1s. 6d.; the OIL, 3s. 6d.; the COSMETIQUE FIXATEUR, 1s. and 2s. Ask for PHILLIPSON & CO's, the only genuine.

1, Budge Row, St. Paul's, London, E.C.

To SHIPPERS and those going abroad.—Assortments of Perfumery, for EVERY CLIMATE, from £10 to £100. ALWAYS READY. Catalogues free on application.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in 4, 8, and 16oz. packets, 2d., 4d., and 6d.

Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and 23, Iron-monger-lane, London.

**PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS.**

GLYCERINE

JELLY, (2s. Jars.)

Exquisite for the Hands and Skin.
Renders them soft, white,
and healthy.

2, New Bond Str.
LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, & other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and WINTER COUGH, they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the PUBLIC SPEAKER and PROFESSIONAL SINGER will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of MELODIOUS ENUNCIATION.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

Dawlish, Jan. 14, 1858.

SIR.—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another Testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of lozenges to abate the Cough, but from none have I found such relief as from yours—even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please if worth your while.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

ABRAHAM TURNER.

To MR. KEATING.

RECENT TESTIMONIAL FROM A LADY.

25, Bowyer Street, London, March 31, 1858.

SIR.—I feel much pleasure in informing you of the great benefit I have received from your valuable Cough Lozenges. I have been in the habit of taking them when required, for some years, and can therefore speak confidently as to their efficacy, in my own case, never having found any other remedy for a cough of equal service.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

F. NELSON.

THOMAS KEATING, Esq.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. Cd., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 8c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

It is at this festive season that the fair and youthful are more than usually desirous to shine to advantage under the gaze of many friends, and therefore devote increased attention to the duties of the Toilet. Now that

ROWLANDS' ELEGANT REQUISITES
are acknowledged to be increasingly essential.

The Patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, their general use by Rank and Fashion, and the universally-known efficacy of these articles give them a celebrity unparalleled, and render them peculiarly

ELEGANT AND SEASONABLE PRESENTS.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

IS A DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT AND TRANSPARENT PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.
AND AS AN INVIGORATOR AND BEAUTIFIER BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.

In dressing the Hair nothing can equal its effect, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, and imparting a transcendent lustre.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION

Is unequalled for its Rare and inestimable Qualities, the Radiant Bloom it imparts to the Cheek, the Softness and Delicacy which it induces of the Hands and Arms, its capability of Soothing Irritation, and Removing Cutaneous Defects, Discolorations, and all Unsightly Appearances, render it

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY TOILET.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

FOR IMPROVING AND IMPARTING A PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS TO THE TEETH,
STRENGTHENING THE GUMS,
And in Rendering the Breath Sweet and Pure.

* * SOLD BY A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, AND BY CHEMISTS AND
PERFUMERS.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!!

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR

Supersedes Eau de Cologne as a Tonic and refreshing Lotion, a reviving Perfume for crowded places, and a powerful disinfectant. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

RIMMEL'S LOVE'S MYRTLE, BRIDAL BOUQUET, & WILD VIOLET,

Are the leading Perfumes this season.

RIMMEL'S HONEY, GLYCERINE, SKIN, AND WINDSOR SOAPS, In 1lb. bars, price 1s.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.; and by E. RIMMEL, 96, Strand, City Branch, 24, Cornhill, London, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

THE GENTLEMEN'S REAL HEAD OF HAIR, OR INVISIBLE PERUKE.—The principle upon which this Peruoke is made is so superior to everything yet

produced, that the Manufacturer invites the honour of a visit from the Scéptic and the Connaisseur, that one may be convinced, and the other gratified, by inspecting this and other novel and beautiful specimens of the Peruqueulin Art, at

the Establishment of the Sole Inventor, F. BROWNE, 47, FENCHURCH STREET.

F. BROWNE'S INFALLIBLE MODE OF MEASURING THE HEAD.

Round the Head in manner of a fillet, leaving the Ears loose

As dotted 1 to 1.	Inches.	Eighths.

From the Forehead over to the poll, as deep each way as required

As dotted 2 to 2.		

From one Temple to the other, across the rise or Crown of the Head to where the Hair grows

As marked 3 to 3.		

THE CHARGE FOR THIS UNIQUE HEAD OF
HAIR ONLY £1 10s.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN, BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the Public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions, which, for EXCELLENCE OF TEMPER, QUALITY OF MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS IN PRICE, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale

Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham Street; 96, New Street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

FOR

PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS,
BLANCMANGE, &c.,

IS THE

Most delicate preparation
known,

AND CAN BE USED

FOR ALL PURPOSES

FOR WHICH THE

Best Arrowroot is applicable.

Established 1847.

**KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN.**

MANUFACTURED AT

OSWEGO,

State of New York.

THIS IS THE

ORIGINAL

AND

ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE
OF THE KIND, AND IS IMPORTED BY

EIVES & MACEY,
61, King William St., London,

AND

W. BOALER & CO., Liverpool.

To be obtained of Grocers,
Chemists, &c.

QUALITY AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, 20s. and 24s. per doz. SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY,
20s. and 24s. per doz. SOUTH AFRICAN MADEIRA, 24s. per doz.

Pure, full body, with fine aroma.

"After giving them a very close scrutiny, we can with the greatest confidence recommend
these Wines to our friends."—Vide *Morning Herald*, Nov. 6, 1858.

"We have great pleasure in bearing our testimony to the superior quality of the Wines
of Messrs. Brown and Brough."—Vide *Morning Advertiser*, Nov. 8, 1858.

Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.

Terms Cash. Country Orders must contain a Remittance.

BROWN & BROUH, Wine and Spirit Importers,
20, STRAND, AND 24, CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON.

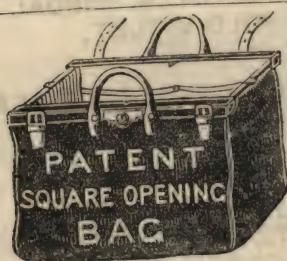


ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

Patent Portmanteaus, Despatch Boxes, Dressing-Cases, Travelling-Bags with Square Opening, and 500 other Articles for Travelling, forwarded by Post for Two Stamps.

J. W. & T. ALLEN, Manufacturers,
18 and 22, Strand.



**TRELOAR'S
COCOA NUT FIBRE MATTING**

IS THE BEST.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED—LONDON, NEW YORK, AND PARIS.

Catalogues, containing Prices, and every particular, post free.

WAREHOUSE, 42, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

STRACHAN & CO., DEALERS IN FINE TEA,

26, CORNHILL, OPPOSITE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

TO TEA DRINKERS.—War with China is ended, the Treaty of Tien-Tsin is signed, and open communication with the Chinese Tea-grower is a fact beyond recall. This is welcome news for the Tea-consumer, as the difficulty in procuring fine Tea has been gradually increasing for years past, owing to the competition among the Retail Dealers, in making cheapness—not goodness—their standard, thereby encouraging the importation of low qualities. Hence, out of an annual consumption of 70,000,000 lbs., not a "Tenth" part thereof can be honestly called fine; therefore, it must be obvious to all consumers that it is difficult, if not almost impossible, to procure really fine Tea."

It is a fallacy to suppose low-priced Tea the cheapest, as it is deficient both in strength and flavour, and does not possess the healthful or exhilarating qualities of "Fine" Tea; moreover, as the duty and charges are the same on all descriptions, it is evident that the common kinds are relatively the dearest.

STRACHAN & Co., who have had thirty years' experience in the wholesale trade, have long seen the want of a *Retail Establishment*, where the public could depend upon always obtaining a really "Fine" Tea, and have therefore opened premises as above, for the purpose of supplying the finest Teas at the lowest possible remunerative profit.

It is their intention to sell "TEA ONLY" making quality their sole study, whilst the prices will be within the reach of all classes; and to this end they will devote their great experience and an ample capital in purchasing only the best growths, either in China or England, as the state of the Markets may justify.

STRACHAN & Co. consider it necessary to sell only two qualities of Tea, viz., one for the Drawing Room, guaranteed to consist only of the finest and choicest pickings; the other a really strong useful description, suitable for ordinary domestic purposes; and as they pledge themselves "never to vary their qualities," their prices will necessarily ascend or descend with the Import market rates.

PRESENT PRICES ARE:—			
BLACK.—The finest, or "Drawing Room" Tea	4s. 2d.	GREEN.—The finest Gunpowder, Hyson, or	
„ Strong useful ditto, for Domestic pur-		Young Hyson	5s. 6d.
poses	3 2	„ Strong useful kinds	3 8

Ibs. and upwards sent free of carriage within 60 miles of London, and a reduction of 2d. per lb. made on original packages of 40 and 80 lbs., which may be had direct from the Dock Warehouses, and cleared, if required, by the buyers' own agents. ½ lb. the smallest quantity sold.

THE FINEST ASSAM, FLOWERY, AND ORANGE PEKES AND OOLONG KEPT.

SLACK'S NICKEL ELECTRO-PLATE

Is a coating of Pure Silver over Nickel; manufactured solely by R. and J. SLACK. It has stood 15 years' test, and still retains its superiority over all others for durability and silver-like appearance.



PRICE OF A SERVICE, SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED.

Electro-Plated Fiddle Pattern.	Strong Plated Fiddle Pattern.	Thread Pattern.	King's & Thread with Shell.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 8 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
12 Table Spoons	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 8 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 3 6
4 Salt Spoons	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
1 Mustard do.	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 2 0
6 Egg do.	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 10 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 17 0
1 Fish Knife	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 15 6
1 Butter Knife	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 5 9
2 Sauce Ladies	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 10 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 6 0
1 Sugar Tongs	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6
£8 19 6		£11 5 9	£14 3 3
			£17 5 6

SLACK
LONDON.

Slack's Warranted Table Cutlery and Furnishing Ironmongery

Has been celebrated for nearly 50 years for QUALITY and CHEAPNESS.

RICHARD and JOHN SLACK solicit an inspection of their extensive Stock of Fenders, Fire Irons, Paper and Japan Tea Trays, Patent Dish Covers, Tea Urns, Baths, and every requisite in Furnishing Ironmongery, which from their simple but satisfactory plan of marking every article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES consistent with quality, will fully convince Purchasers of the advantage of selecting from their Establishment.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues gratis and Post-free.
delivered Carriage-free per Rail.

Orders above £2

RICHARD AND JOHN SLACK,
336, STRAND (Opposite Somerset House).

Removal to 5, Charing Cross.

EDMISTON'S POCKET SIPHONIA, OR WATERPROOF OVERCOAT.

WEIGHT 10 oz.

Sole Manufacturers of the celebrated Pocket Siphonia, remarkable for its lightness and softness of texture, easily folded to carry in the Pocket or on Saddle; the most important feature in this Waterproofing consists in its being mineralised, which effectually resists the powerful heat of the sun and the most violent rains, also obviating the stickiness and unpleasant smell peculiar to all other Waterproofs.—Price, according to size, 40s. to 50s.; all silk throughout 50s. Measurement, length of coat, and size round the chest.

Stout Siphonias, 35s. Leggings, 10s. 6d. Shooting Boots, Fishing-Stockings, Portable folding Baths, Air Beds, Water Beds for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable India-rubber Boats, designed expressly for the Indian rivers, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 10 to 40 lbs. Price £6 6s., £10 10s., and £18 18s., folding in a compass of 3 feet.

NOTICE.—NAME & ADDRESS STAMPED INSIDE. NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE.
EDMISTON & SON, 5, CHARING CROSS,

LATE 69, STRAND.

SANGSTERS' SILK AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS, ON FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

The acknowledged benefit to health, in addition to the personal comfort, derived from the use of the UMBRELLA, as a protection from the injurious effects of the Sun, as well as the Rain, is rapidly increasing the demand for them in all quarters of the globe.

The invention of

"FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES."

by lessening the weight nearly one-half without impairing the strength, has effected a great improvement; whilst the application of

ALPACA

(patented by W. & J. Sangster in 1848) enables the manufacturer to produce an article, nearly equal to silk, at less than half the price.

W. & J. S. continue to repair gratis (if necessary), the frames of any Paragon Umbrellas purchased at either of their Establishments, viz.:

140, REGENT STREET,
94, FLEET STREET.

10, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
75, CHEAPSIDE.

Shipping Orders executed with despatch and on the lowest terms at their Wholesale Warehouses,
75, Cheapside.







MICBETH & LADY MICBETH.



GEORGE MADE MUCH OF



CHAPTER IX.

IN WHICH MR. HARRY'S NOSE CONTINUES TO BE PUT OUT OF JOINT.



DAME DE BERNSTEIN was scarcely less pleased than her Virginian nephews at the result of Harry's final interview with Lady Maria. George informed the Baroness of what had passed, in a billet which he sent to her the same evening; and shortly afterwards her nephew Castlewood, whose visits to his aunt were very rare, came to pay his respects to her, and frankly spoke about the circumstances which had taken place; for no man knew better than my Lord Castlewood how to be frank upon occasion, and now that the business between Maria and Harry was ended, what need was there of reticence or hypocrisy? The game had been played, and was over: he had no objection

now to speak of its various moves, stratagems, finesse. "She is my own sister," said my lord, affectionately; "she won't have many more chances—many more *such* chances of marrying and establishing herself. I might not approve of the match in all respects, and I might pity your ladyship's young Virginian favourite: but of course such a piece of good fortune was not to be thrown away, and I was bound to stand by my own flesh and blood."

"Your candour does your lordship honour," says Madame de Bernstein, "and your love for your sister is quite edifying!"

"Nay, we have lost the game, and I am speaking *sans rancune*. It is not for you, who have won to bear malice," says my lord, with a bow.

Madame de Bernstein protested she was never in her life in better humour. "Confess, now, Eugene, that visit of Maria to Harry at the

spunging-house—that touching giving up of all his presents to her, was a stroke of thy invention?"

"Pity for the young man, and a sense of what was due from Maria to her friend—her affianced lover—in misfortune, sure these were motives sufficient to make her act as she did," replies Lord Castlewood, demurely.

"But 'twas you advised her, my good nephew?"

Castlewood, with a shrug of his shoulders, owned that he *did* advise his sister to see Mr. Henry Warrington. "But we should have won, in spite of your ladyship," he continued, "had not the elder brother made his appearance. And I have been trying to console my poor Maria by showing her what a piece of good fortune it is after all, that we lost."

"Suppose she had married Harry, and then Cousin George had made his appearance?" remarks the Baroness.

"Effectivement," cries Eugene, taking snuff. "As the grave was to give up its dead, let us be thankful to the grave for disgorging in time! I am bound to say, that Mr. George Warrington seems to be a man of sense, and not more selfish than other elder sons and men of the world. My poor Molly fancied that he might be a—what shall I say?—a greenhorn perhaps is the term—like his younger brother. She fondly hoped that he might be inclined to go share and share alike with Twin junior; in which case, so infatuated was she about the young fellow, that I believe she would have taken him. 'Harry Warrington, with half a loaf, might do very well,' says I, 'but Harry Warrington with no bread, my dear!'"

"How no bread?" asks the Baroness.

"Well. No bread except at his brother's side-table." The elder said as much.

"What a hard-hearted wretch!" cries Madame de Bernstein.

"Ah, bah! I play with you, aunt, *cartes sur table!* Mr. George only did what everybody else would do; and we have no right to be angry with him, really, we haven't. Molly herself acknowledged as much, after her first burst of grief was over, and I brought her to listen to reason. The silly old creature! to be so wild about a young lad at her time of life!"

"'Twas a real passion, I almost do believe," said Madame de Bernstein.

"You should have heard her take leave of him! *C'était touchant, ma parole d'honneur!* I cried. Before George, I could not help myself. The young fellow with muddy stockings, and his hair about his eyes, flings himself amongst us when we were at dinner; makes his offer to Molly in a very frank and noble manner, and in good language, too; and she replies! Begad it put me in mind of Mrs. Woffington in the new Scotch play, that Lord Bute's man has wrote—Douglas—what d'ye call it? She clings round the lad; she bids him adieu in heart-rending accents. She steps out of the room in a stately

despair — no more chocolate, thank you. If she had made a *mauvais pas* no one could retire from it with more dignity. 'Twas a masterly retreat after a defeat. We were starved out of our position, but we retired with all the honours of war."

"Molly won't die of the disappointment!" said my lord's aunt, sipping her cup.

My lord snarled a grin, and showed his yellow teeth. "He, he!" he said, "she hath once or twice before had the malady very severely, and recovered perfectly. It don't kill, as your ladyship knows, at Molly's age."

How should her ladyship know? She did not marry Doctor Tusher until she was advanced in life. She did not become Madame de Bernstein until still later. Old Dido, a poet remarks, was not ignorant of misfortune, and hence learned to have compassion on the wretched.

People in the little world, as I have been told, quarrel and fight, and go on abusing each other, and are not reconciled for ever so long. But people in the great world are surely wiser in their generation. They have differences; they cease seeing each other. They make it up and come together again, and no questions are asked. A stray prodigal, or a stray puppy-dog is thus brought in under the benefit of an amnesty, though you know he has been away in ugly company. For six months past, ever since the Castlewoods and Madame de Bernstein had been battling for possession of poor Harry Warrington, these two branches of the Esmond family had remained apart. Now, the question being settled, they were free to meet again, as though no difference ever had separated them: and Madame de Bernstein drove in her great coach to Lady Castlewood's rout, and the Esmond ladies appeared smiling at Madame de Bernstein's drums, and loved each other just as much as they previously had done.

"So, sir, I hear you have acted like a hard-hearted monster about your poor brother Harry!" says the Baroness, delighted, and menacing George with her stick.

"I acted but upon your ladyship's hint, and desired to see whether it was for himself or his reputed money that his kinsfolk wanted to have him," replies George, turning rather red.

"Nay, Maria could not marry a poor fellow who was utterly pennyless, and whose elder brother said he would give him nothing!"

"I did it for the best, madam," says George, still blushing.

"And so thou didst, O thou hypocrite!" cries the old lady.

"Hypocrite, madam! and why?" asks Mr. Warrington, drawing himself up in much state.

"I know all, my infant!" says the Baroness in French. "Thou art very like thy grandfather. Come, that I embrace thee! Harry has told me all, and that thou hast divided thy little patrimony with him!"

"It was but natural, madam. We have had common hearts and

purses since we were born. I but feigned hard-heartedness in order to try those people yonder," says George, with filling eyes.

"And thou wilt divide Virginia with him, too?" asks the Bernstein.

"I don't say so. It were not just," replied Mr. Warrington. "The land must go to the eldest born, and Harry would not have it otherwise: and it may be I shall die, or my mother outlive the pair of us. But half of what is mine is his: and he, it must be remembered, only was extravagant because he was mistaken as to his position."

"But it is a knight of old, it is a Bayard, it is the grandfather come to life!" cried Madame de Bernstein to her attendant, as she was retiring for the night. And that evening, when the lads left her, it was to poor Harry she gave the two fingers, and to George the rouged cheek, who blushed for his part, almost as deep as that often-dyed rose, at such a mark of his old kinswoman's favour.

Although Harry Warrington was the least envious of men, and did honour to his brother as in all respects his chief, guide, and superior, yet no wonder a certain feeling of humiliation and disappointment oppressed the young man after his deposition from his eminence as Fortunate Youth and heir to boundless Virginian territories. Our friends at Kensington might promise and vow that they would love him all the better after his fall; Harry made a low bow and professed himself very thankful; but he could not help perceiving, when he went with his brother to the state entertainment with which my Lord Castlewood regaled his new-found kinsman, that George was all in all to his cousins: had all the talk, compliments, and *petits soins* for himself, whilst of Harry no one took any notice save poor Maria, who followed him with wistful looks, pursued him with eyes conveying dismal reproaches, and, as it were, blamed him because she had left him. "Ah!" the eyes seemed to say, "'tis mighty well of you, Harry, to have accepted the freedom which I gave you; but I had no intention, sir, that you should be so pleased at being let off." She gave him up, but yet she did not quite forgive him for taking her at her word. She would not have him, and yet she would. O, my young friends, how delightful is the beginning of a love-business, and how undignified, sometimes, the end! What a romantic vista is before young Damon and young Phillis (or middle-aged ditto ditto) when, their artless loves made known to each other, they twine their arms round each other's waists and survey that charming *pays du tendre* which lies at their feet! Into that country, so linked together, they will wander from now until extreme old age. There may be rocks and roaring rivers, but will not Damon's strong true love enable him to carry Sweetheart over them? There may be dragons and dangers in the path, but shall not his courageous sword cut them down? Then at eve, how they will rest cuddled together, like two pretty babes in the wood, the moss their couch, the stars their canopy, their arms their mutual pillows! This is the wise plan young folks make when they set out on the love-journey; and—O me!—they have not got a mile

when they come to a great wall and find they must walk back again. They are squabbling with the post-boy at Barnet (the first stage on the Gretna Road, I mean), and, behold, perhaps Strephon has not got any money, or here is Papa with a whacking horse-whip, who takes Miss back again, and locks her up crying in the school-room. The parting is heart-breaking ; but, when she has married the banker and had eight children, and he has become, it may be, a prosperous barrister,—it may be, a seedy raff who has gone twice or thrice into the Gazette ; when, I say, in after years Strephon and Delia meet again, is not the meeting ridiculous ? Nevertheless, I hope no young man will fall in love, having any doubt in his mind as to the eternity of his passion. 'Tis when a man has had a second or third amorous attack that he begins to grow doubtful ; but some women are romantic to the end, and, from eighteen to eight-and-fifty (for what I know) are always expecting their hearts to break. In fine, when you have been in love and are so no more, when the King of France, with twenty thousand men, with colours flying, music playing, and all the pomp of war, having marched up the hill, then proceeds to march down again, he and you are in an absurd position.

This is what Harry Warrington, no doubt, felt when he went to Kensington and encountered the melancholy reproachful eyes of his cousin. Yes ! it is a foolish position to be in ; but it is also melancholy to look into a house you have once lived in, and see black casements and emptiness where once shone the fires of welcome. Melancholy ? Yes ; but, ha ! how bitter, how melancholy, how absurd to look up as you pass sentimentally by No. 13, and see somebody else grinning out of window, and evidently on the best terms with the landlady. I always feel hurt, even at an inn which I frequent, if I see other folks' trunks and boots at the doors of the rooms which were once mine. Have those boots lolled on the sofa which once I reclined on ? I kick you from before me, you muddy, vulgar higglows !

So considering that his period of occupation was over, and Maria's rooms, if not given up to a new tenant, were, at any rate, to let, Harry did not feel very easy in his cousin's company, nor she possibly in his. He found either that he had nothing to say to her, or that what she had to say to him was rather dull and common-place, and that the red lip of a white-necked pipe of Virginia was decidedly more agreeable to him now than Maria's softest accents and most melancholy *moue*. When George went to Kensington, then, Harry did not care much about going, and pleaded other engagements.

At his uncle's house in Hill Street the poor lad was no better amused, and, indeed, was treated by the virtuous people there with scarce any attention at all. The ladies did not scruple to deny themselves when he came ; he could scarce have believed in such insincerity after their caresses, their welcome, their repeated vows of affection ; but happening to sit with the Lamberts for an hour after he had called

upon his aunt, he saw her ladyship's chairmen arrive with an empty chair, and his aunt step out and enter the vehicle, and not even blush when he made her a bow from the opposite window. To be denied by his own relations—to have that door which had opened to him so kindly, slammed in his face ! He would not have believed such a thing possible, poor simple Harry said. Perhaps he thought the door-knocker had a tender heart, and was not made of brass ; not more changed than the head of that knocker was my Lady Warrington's virtuous face when she passed her nephew.

" My father's own brother's wife ! What have I done to offend her ? O Aunt Lambert, Aunt Lambert, did you ever see such cold-heartedness ? " cries out Harry, with his usual impetuosity.

" Do we make any difference to you, my dear Harry ? " says Aunt Lambert, with a side look at her youngest daughter. " The world may look coldly at you, but we don't belong to it : so you may come to us in safety."

" In this house you are different from other people," replies Harry. " I don't know how, but I always feel quiet and happy somehow when I come to you."

" Quis me uno vivit felicior ? aut magis hæc est
Optandum vitæ dicere quis potuit ? "

calls out General Lambert. " Do you know where I got these verses, Mr. Gownsman ? " and he addresses his son from college, who is come to pass an Easter holiday with his parents.

" You got them out of Catullus, sir," says the scholar.

" I got them out of no such thing, sir. I got them out of my favourite Democritus Junior—out of old Burton, who has provided many indifferent scholars with learning ; " and who and Montaigne were favourite authors with the good General.

CHAPTER X.

WHERE WE DO WHAT CATS MAY DO.



E have said how our Virginians, with a wisdom not uncommon in youth, had chosen to adopt strong Jacobite opinions, and to profess a prodigious affection for the exiled royal family. The banished prince had recognised Madam Esmond's father as Marquis of Esmond, and she did not choose to be very angry with an unfortunate race, that after all, was so willing to acknowledge the merits of her family. As for any little scandal about her sister, Madame de Bernstein, and the Old Chevalier, she tossed away from her with scorn the recol-

lection of that odious circumstance, asserting, with perfect truth, that the two first monarchs of the House of Hanover were quite as bad as any Stuarts in regard to their domestic morality. But the king *de facto* was the king, as well as his Majesty *de jure*. De Facto had been solemnly crowned and anointed at church, and had likewise utterly discomfited de Jure, when they came to battle for the kingdom together. Madam's clear opinion was, then, that her sons owed it to themselves as well as the sovereign to appear at his royal court. And if his

Majesty should have been minded to confer a lucrative post, or a blue or red ribbon upon either of them, she, for her part, would not have been in the least surprised. She made no doubt but that the king knew the Virginian Esmonds as well as any other members of his nobility. The lads were specially commanded, then, to present themselves at Court, and, I dare say, their mother would have been very angry had she known that George took Harry's laced coat on the day when he went to make his bow at Kensington.

A hundred years ago the king's drawing-room was open almost every day to his nobility and gentry; and loyalty—especially since the war had begun—could gratify itself a score of times in a month with the august sight of the sovereign. A wise avoidance of the enemy's ships-of-war; a gracious acknowledgment of the inestimable loss the British isles would suffer by the seizure of the royal person at sea, caused the monarch to forego those visits to his native Hanover which was so dear to his royal heart, and compelled him to remain, it must be owned, unwillingly amongst his loving Britons. A Hanoverian lady, however, whose virtues had endeared her to the prince, strove to console him for his enforced absence from Herrenhausen. And from the lips of the Countess of Walmoden (on whom the imperial beneficence had gracefully conferred a high title of British honour) the revered Defender of the Faith could hear the accents of his native home.

To this beloved Sovereign, Mr. Warrington requested his uncle, an assiduous courtier, to present him: and as Mr. Lambert had to go to Court likewise, and thank his Majesty for his promotion, the two gentlemen made the journey to Kensington together, engaging a hackney coach for the purpose, as my Lord Wrotham's carriage was now wanted by its rightful owner, who had returned to his house in town. They alighted at Kensington Palace Gate, where the sentries on duty knew and saluted the good General, and hence modestly made their way on foot to the summer residence of the Sovereign. Walking under the portico of the Palace, they entered the gallery which leads to the great black marble staircase (which hath been so richly decorated and painted by Mr. Kent), and then passed through several rooms, richly hung with tapestry and adorned with pictures and bustos, until they came to the King's great drawing-room, where that famous Venus by Titian is, and, amongst other masterpieces, the picture of St. Francis adoring the infant Saviour, performed by Sir Peter Paul Rubens; and here, with the rest of the visitors to the Court, the gentlemen waited until his Majesty issued from his private apartments, where he was in conference with certain personages who were called in the newspaper language of that day his M—j—ty's M—n—st—rs.

George Warrington, who had never been in a palace before, had leisure to admire the place, and regard the people round him. He saw fine pictures for the first time too, and I daresay delighted in that charming piece of Sir Anthony Vandyke, representing King Charles the First, his Queen and Family, and the noble picture of Esther before

Ahasuerus, painted by Tintoret, and in which all the figures are dressed in the magnificent Venetian habit. With the contemplation of these works he was so enraptured, that he scarce heard all the remarks of his good friend the General, who was whispering into his young companion's almost heedless ear the names of some of the personages round about them.

"Yonder," says Mr. Lambert, "are two of my Lords of the Admiralty, Mr. Gilbert Elliot and Admiral Boscowen: *your* Boscowen, whose fleet fired the first gun in your waters two years ago. That stout gentleman all belaced with gold is Mr. Fox, that was minister, and is now content to be paymaster with a great salary."

"He carries the *auri fames* on his person; why, his waistcoat is a perfect Potosi!" says George.

Alieni appetens—how goes the text? He loves to get money and to spend it," continues General Lambert. "Yon is my Lord Chief-Justice Willes, talking to my Lord of Salisbury, Doctor Hoadley, who, if he serve his God as he serves his king, will be translated to some very high promotion in Heaven. He belongs to your grandfather's time, and was loved by Dick Steele and hated by the Dean. With them is my Lord of London, the learned Doctor Sherlock. My lords of the lawn sleeves have lost half their honours now. I remember when I was a boy in my mother's hand, she made me go down on my knees to the Bishop of Rochester; him who went over the water, and became minister to somebody who shall be nameless—Perkin's Bishop. That handsome fair man is Admiral Smith. He was president of poor Byng's court-martial, and strove in vain to get him off his penalty; Tom of Ten Thousand they call him in the fleet. The French Ambassador had him broke, when he was a lieutenant, for making a French man-of-war lower topsails to him, and the King made Tom a captain the next day. That tall, haughty-looking man is my Lord George Sackville, who, now I am a major-general myself, will treat me somewhat better than a footman. I wish my stout old Blakeney were here; he is the soldier's darling, and as kind and brave as yonder poker of a nobleman is brave and—— I am your lordship's very humble servant. This is a young gentleman who is just from America, and was in Braddock's sad business two years ago."

"O, indeed!" says the poker of a nobleman. "I have the honour of speaking to Mr. ——"

"To Major-General Lambert, at your lordship's service, and who was in his Majesty's sometime before you entered it. That, Mr. Warrington, is the first commoner in England, Mr. Speaker Onslow. Where is your uncle? I shall have to present you myself to his Majesty if Sir Miles delays much longer." As he spoke, the worthy General addressed himself entirely to his young friend, making no sort of account of his colleague, who stalked away with a scared look as if amazed at the other's audacity. A hundred years ago, a nobleman was a nobleman, and expected to be admired as such.

Sir Miles's red waistcoat appeared in sight presently, and many cordial greetings passed between him, his nephew, and General Lambert : for we have described how Sir Miles was the most affectionate of men. So the General had quitted my Lord Wrotham's house ? It was time, as his lordship himself wished to occupy it ? Very good ; but consider what a loss for the neighbours !

" We miss you, we positively miss you, my dear General," cries Sir Miles. " My daughters were in love with those lovely young ladies—upon my word they were, and my Lady Warrington and my girls were debating over and over again how they should find an opportunity of making the acquaintance of your charming family. We feel as if we were old friends already ; indeed we do, General, if you will permit me the liberty of saying so ; and we love you, if I may be allowed to speak frankly, on account of your friendship and kindness to our dear nephews : though we were a little jealous, I own a little jealous of them, because they went so often to see you. Often and often have I said to my Lady Warrington, ' My dear, why don't we make acquaintance with the General ? Why don't we ask him and his ladies to come over in a family way and dine with some other plain country gentlefolks ? ' Carry my most sincere respects to Mrs. Lambert, I pray, sir ; and thank her for her goodness to these young gentlemen. My own flesh and blood, sir ; my dear, dear brother's boys ! " He passed his hand across his manly eyes : he was choking almost with generous and affectionate emotion.

Whilst they were discoursing—George Warrington the while restraining his laughter with admirable gravity—the door of the King's apartments opened, and the pages entered, preceding his Majesty. He was followed by his burly son, his Royal Highness the Duke, a very corpulent Prince, with a coat and face of blazing scarlet : behind them came various gentlemen and officers of state, among whom George at once recognised the famous Mr. Secretary Pitt, by his tall stature, his eagle eye and beak, his grave and majestic presence. As I see that solemn figure passing, even a hundred years off, I protest I feel a present awe, and a desire to take my hat off. I am not frightened at George the Second ; nor are my eyes dazzled by the portentous appearance of his Royal Highness the Duke of Culloden and Fontenoy ; but the Great Commoner, the terrible Cornet of Horse ! His figure bestrides our narrow isle of a century back like a Colossus ; and I hush as he passes in his gouty shoes, his thunderbolt hand wrapped in flannel. Perhaps as we see him now, issuing with dark looks from the royal closet, angry scenes have been passing between him and his august master. He has been boring that old monarch for hours with prodigious long speeches, full of eloquence, voluble with the noblest phrases upon the commonest topics ; but, it must be confessed, utterly repulsive to the little shrewd old gentleman, " at whose feet he lays himself," as the phrase is, and who has the most thorough dislike for fine *boedry* and for fine *brose* too ! The

sublime minister passes solemnly through the crowd ; the company ranges itself respectfully round the wall ; and his Majesty walks round the circle, his royal son lagging a little behind, and engaging select individuals in conversation for his own part.

The monarch is a little, keen, fresh-coloured old man, with very protruding eyes, attired in plain, old-fashioned snuff-coloured clothes and brown stockings, his only ornament the blue ribbon of his Order of the Garter. He speaks in a German accent, but with ease, shrewdness, and simplicity, addressing those individuals whom he has a mind to notice, or passing on with a bow. He knew Mr. Lambert well, who had served under his Majesty at Dettingen, and with his royal son in Scotland, and he congratulated him good-humouredly on his promotion.

"It is not always," his Majesty was pleased to say, "that we can do as we like; but I was glad when, for once, I could give myself that pleasure in your case, General ; for my army contains no better officer as you."

The veteran blushed and bowed, deeply gratified at this speech. Meanwhile, the Best of Monarchs was looking at Sir Miles Warrington (whom his Majesty knew perfectly, as the eager recipient of all favours from all ministers), and at the young gentleman by his side.

"Who is this?" the Defender of the Faith condescended to ask, pointing towards George Warrington, who stood before his sovereign in a respectful attitude, clad in poor Harry's best embroidered suit.

With the deepest reverence Sir Miles informed his King, that the young gentleman was his nephew, Mr. George Warrington of Virginia, who asked leave to pay his humble duty.

"This, then, is the other brother?" the Venerated Prince deigned to observe. "He came in time, else the other brother would have spent all the money. My Lord Bishop of Salisbury, why do you come out in this bitter weather? You had much better stay at home!" and with this, the revered wielder of Britannia's sceptre passed on to other lords and gentlemen of his Court. Sir Miles Warrington was deeply affected at the royal condescension. He clapped his nephew's hands. "God bless you, my boy," he cried; "I told you that you would see the greatest monarch and the finest gentleman in the world. Is he not so, my Lord Bishop?"

"That, that he is!" cried his lordship, clasping his ruffled hands and turning his fine eyes up to the sky, "the best of princes and of men."

"That is Master Louis, my Lady Yarmouth's favourite nephew," says Lambert, pointing to a young gentleman who stood with a crowd round him; and presently the stout Duke of Cumberland came up to our little group.

His Royal Highness held out his hand to his old companion in arms. "Congratulate you on your promotion, Lambert," he said good-

naturedly. Sir Miles Warrington's eyes were ready to burst out of his head with rapture.

"I owe it, sir, to 'your Royal Highness's good offices,'" said the grateful General.

"Not at all; not at all: ought to have had it a long time before. Always been a good officer; perhaps there'll be some employment for you soon. This is the gentleman whom James Wolfe introduced to me."

"His brother, sir."

"O, the real fortunate youth! You were with poor Ned Braddock in America—a prisoner, and lucky enough to escape. Come and see me, sir, in Pall Mall. Bring him to my levee, Lambert," and the broad back of the Royal Prince was turned to our friends.

"It is raining! You came on foot, General Lambert? You and George must come home in my coach. You must and *shall* come home with me, I say. By George you must! I'll have no denial," cried the enthusiastic Baronet; and he drove George and the General back to Hill Street, and presented the latter to my Lady Warrington and his darlings, Flora and Dora, and insisted upon their partaking of a collation, as they must be hungry after their ride. "What, there is only cold mutton? Well, an old soldier can eat cold mutton. And a good glass of my Lady Warrington's own cordial, prepared with her own hands, will keep the cold wind out. Delicious cordial! Capital mutton! Our own, my dear General," says the hospitable Baronet, "our own from the country, six years old if a day. We keep a plain table; but all the Warringtons since the Conqueror, have been remarkable for their love of mutton; and our meal may look a little scanty, and is, for we are plain people, and I am obliged to keep my rascals of servants on board-wages. Can't give them seven-year-old mutton, you know."

Sir Miles, in his nephew's presence and hearing, described to his wife and daughters, George's reception at Court in such flattering terms that George hardly knew himself, or the scene at which he had been present, or how to look his uncle in the face, or how to contradict him before his family in the midst of the astonishing narrative he was relating. Lambert sat by for a while with open eyes. He, too, had been at Kensington. He had seen none of the wonders which Sir Miles described.

"We are proud of you, dear George. We love you, my dear nephew—we all love you, we are all proud of you—"

"Yes; but I like Harry best," says a little voice.

—"not because you are wealthy! Screwby, take Master Miles to his governor. Go, dear child. Not because you are blest with great estates and an ancient name; but because, George, you have put to good use the talents with which Heaven has adorned you; because you have fought and bled in your country's cause, in your monarch's cause, and as such are indeed worthy of the favour of the best of

sovereigns. General Lambert, you have kindly condescended to look in on a country family, and partake of our unpretending meal. I hope we may see you some day when our hospitality is a little less homely. Yes, by George, General, you must and shall name a day when you and Mrs. Lambert, and your dear girls will dine with us. I'll take no refusal now, by George I wont," bawls the knight.

" You will accompany us, I trust, to my drawing-room ? " says my lady, rising.

Mr. Lambert pleaded to be excused ; but the ladies on no account would let dear George go away. No, positively, he should *not* go. They wanted to make acquaintance with their cousin. They must hear about that dreadful battle and escape from the Indians. Tom Claypool came in and heard some of the story. Flora was listening to it with her handkerchief to her eyes, and little Miles had just said : " Why do you take your handkerchief, Flora ? You're not crying a bit."

Being a man of great humour, Martin Lambert, when he went home, could not help entertaining his wife with an account of the new family with which he had made acquaintance. A certain cant word called humbug had lately come into vogue. Will it be believed that the General used it to designate the family of this virtuous country gentleman ? He described the eager hospitalities of the father, the pompous flatteries of the mother, and the daughters' looks of admiration ; the toughness and scarcity of the mutton, and the abominable taste and odour of the cordial ; and we may be sure Mrs. Lambert contrasted Lady Warrington's recent behaviour to poor Harry with her present conduct to George.

" Is this Miss Warrington really handsome ? " asks Mrs. Lambert.

" Yes ; she is very handsome indeed, and the most astounding flirt I have ever set eyes on," replies the General.

" The hypocrite ! I have no patience with such people ! " cries the lady.

To which the General, strange to say, only replied by the monosyllable " Bo ! "

" Why do you say ' Bo ! ' Martin ? " asks the lady.

" I say ' Bo ! ' to a goose, my dear," answers the General.

And his wife vows she does not know what he means, or of what he is thinking, and the General says :

" Of course not."

CHAPTER XI.

IN WHICH WE ARE TREATED TO A PLAY.



scarcely can enter into our stories. The main part of Ficulnus's life, for instance, is spent in selling sugar, spices, and cheese ; of Causidicus's in poring over musty volumes of black letter law ; of Sartorius's in sitting, cross-legged, on a board after measuring gentlemen for coats and breeches. What can a story-teller say about the professional existence of these men ? Would a real rustic history of hobnails and eighteenpence a-day be endurable ? In the days whereof we are writing, the poets of the time chose to represent a shepherd in pink breeches and a chintz waistcoat, dancing before his flocks, and playing a flageolet tied up with a blue satin

HE real business of life, I fancy, can form but little portion of the novelist's budget. When he is speaking of the profession of arms, in which men can show courage or the reverse, and in treating of which the writer naturally has to deal with interesting circumstances, actions, and characters, introducing recitals of danger, devotedness, heroic deaths, and the like, the novelist may perhaps venture to deal with actual affairs of life : but, otherwise, they

ribbon. I say, in reply to some objections which have been urged by potent and friendly critics, that of the actual affairs of life the novelist cannot be expected to treat—with the almost single exception of war before named. But law, stock-broking, polemical theology, linendrapery, apothecary-business, and the like, how can writers manage fully to develop these in their stories? All authors can do, is to depict men *out* of their business—in their passions, loves, laughters, amusements, hatreds, and what not—and describe these as well as they can, taking the business-part for granted, and leaving it as it were for subaudition.

Thus, in talking of the present or the past world, I know I am only dangling about the theatre-lobbies, coffee-houses, ridottos, pleasure-haunts, fair-booths, and feasting and fiddling-rooms of life; that, meanwhile, the great serious past or present world is plodding in its chambers, toiling at its humdrum looms, or jogging on its accustomed labours, and we are only seeing our characters away from their work. Corydon has to cart the litter and thresh the barley, as well as to make love to Phillis; Ancillula has to dress and wash the nursery, to wait at breakfast and on her misses, to take the children out, &c., before she can have her brief sweet interview through the area-railings with Boopis, the policeman. All day long have his heels to beat the stale pavement before he has the opportunity to snatch the hasty kiss or the furtive cold pie. It is only at moments, and away from these labours, that we can light upon one character or the other; and hence, though most of the persons of whom we are writing have doubtless their grave employments and avocations, it is only when they are disengaged and away from their work, that we can bring them and the equally disengaged reader together.

The Macaronis and fine gentlemen at White's and Arthur's continued to show poor Harry Warrington such a very cold shoulder, that he sought their society less and less, and the Ring and the Mall and the gaming-table knew him no more. Madame de Bernstein was for her nephew's braving the indifference of the world, and vowed that it would be conquered, if he would but have courage to face it; but the young man was too honest to wear a smiling face when he was discontented; to disguise mortification or anger; to parry slights by adroit flatteries or cunning impudence; as many gentlemen and gentlewomen must and do who wish to succeed in society.

" You pull a long face, Harry, and complain of the world's treatment of you," the old lady said. " Fiddlededee, sir! Everybody has to put up with impertinences: and if you get a box on the ear now you are poor and cast down, you must say nothing about it, bear it with a smile, and if you can, revenge it ten years after. *Moi qui vous parle*, sir!—do you suppose I have had no humble pie to eat? All of us in our turn are called upon to swallow it; and, now you are no longer the Fortunate Youth, be the Clever Youth, and win back the place you have lost by your ill luck. Go about more than ever. Go to all the

routs and parties to which you are asked, and to more still. Be civil to everybody—to all women especially. Only of course take care to show your spirit, of which you have plenty. With economy, and by your brother's, I must say, admirable generosity, you can still make a genteel figure. With your handsome person, sir, you can't fail to get a rich heiress. *Tenez!* You should go amongst the merchants in the City, and look out there. They won't know that you are out of fashion at the court-end of the town. With a little management, there is not the least reason, sir, why you should not make a good position for yourself still. When did you go to see my Lady Yarmouth, pray? Why did you not improve that connexion? She took a great fancy to you. I desire you will be constant at her ladyship's evenings, and lose no opportunity of paying court to her."

Thus the old woman who had loved Harry so on his first appearance in England, who had been so eager for his company, and pleased with his artless conversation, was taking the side of the world, and turning against him. Instead of the smiles and kisses with which the fickle old creature used once to greet him, she received him with coldness; she became peevish and patronising; she cast jibes and scorn at him before her guests, making his honest face flush with humiliation, and awaking the keenest pangs of grief and amazement in his gentle manly heart. Madame de Bernstein's servants, who used to treat him with such eager respect, scarcely paid him now any attention. My lady was often indisposed or engaged when he called on her; her people did not press him to wait; did not volunteer to ask whether he would stay and dine, as they used in the days when he was the Fortunate Youth and companion of the wealthy and great. Harry carried his woes to Mrs. Lambert. In a passion of sorrow he told her of his aunt's cruel behaviour to him. He was stricken down and dismayed by the fickleness and heartlessness of the world in its treatment of him. While the good lady and her daughters would move to and fro, and busy themselves with the cares of the house, our poor lad would sit glum in a window seat, heart-sick and silent:

"I know you are the best people alive," he would say to the ladies, "and the kindest, and that I must be the dullest company in the world—yes, that I am."

"Well, you are not very lively, Harry," says Miss Hetty, who began to command him, and perhaps to ask herself, "What? Is this the gentleman whom I took to be such a hero?"

"If he is unhappy why should he be lively?" asks Theo, gently. "He has a good heart, and is pained at his friends' desertion of him. Sure, there is no harm in that?"

"I would have too much spirit to show I was hurt, though," cries Hetty, clenching her little fists. "And I would smile, though that horrible old painted woman boxed my ears. She is horrible, Mamma. You think so yourself, Theo! Own, now, you think so yourself! You

said so last night, and acted her coming in on her crutch, and grinning round to the company."

"I mayn't like her," says Theo, turning very red. "But there is no reason why I should call Harry's aunt names before Harry's face."

"You provoking thing; you are always right!" cries Hetty, "and that's what makes me so angry. Indeed, Harry, it was very wrong of me to make rude remarks about any of your relations."

"I don't care about the others, Hetty; but it seems hard that this one should turn upon me. I had got to be very fond of her; and, you see, it makes me mad, somehow, when people I'm very fond of turn away from me, or act unkind to me."

"Suppose George were to do so?" asks Hetty. You see, it was George and Hetty, and Theo and Harry, amongst them now.

"You are very clever and very lively, and you may suppose a number of things; but not that, Hetty, if you please," cried Harry, standing up, and looking very resolute and angry. "You don't know my brother as I know him—or you wouldn't take—such a—liberty as to suppose—my brother, George, could do anything unkind or unworthy!" Mr. Harry was quite in a flush as he spoke.

Hetty turned very white. Then she looked up at Harry, and then she did not say a single word.

Then Harry said, in his simple way, before taking leave, "I'm very sorry, and I beg your pardon, Hetty, if I said anything rough, or that seemed unkind; but I always fight up if anybody says anything against George."

Hetty did not answer a word out of her pale lips, but gave him her hand, and dropped a prim little curtsey.

When she and Theo were together at night, making curl-paper confidences, "O," said Hetty, "I thought it would be so happy to see him every day, and was so glad when Papa said, we were to stay in London! And now I do see him, you see, I go on offending him. I can't help offending him; and I know he is not clever, Theo. But, O! isn't he good, and kind, and brave? Didn't he look handsome when he was angry?"

"You silly little thing, you are always trying to make him look handsome," Theo replied.

It was Theo and Hetty, and Harry and George, among these young people, then; and I dare say the reason why General Lambert chose to apply the monosyllable "Bo" to the mother of his daughters, was as a rebuke to that good woman for the inveterate love of sentiment and propensity to match-making which belonged to her (and every other woman in the world whose heart is worth a fig); and as a hint that Madam Lambert was a goose if she fancied the two Virginian lads were going to fall in love with the young women of the Lambert house. Little Het might have her fancy; little girls will; but they get it over: "and you know, Molly (which dear, soft-hearted Mrs. Lambert could not deny), you fancied somebody else before you fancied me,"

says the General: but Harry had evidently not been smitten by Hetty; and, now he was superseded, as it were, by having an elder brother over him, and could not even call the coat upon his back his own, Master Harry was no great catch.

"O yes: now he is poor we will show him the door, as all the rest of the world does, I suppose," says Mrs. Lambert.

"That is what I always do, isn't it, Molly? turn my back on my friends in distress?" asks the General.

"No, my dear! I am a goose, now, and that I own, Martin!" says the wife, having recourse to the usual pockethandkerchief.

"Let the poor boy come to us, and welcome: ours is almost the only house in this selfish place where so much can be said for him. He is unhappy, and to be with us puts him at ease; in God's name, let him be with us!" says the kind-hearted officer. Accordingly, whenever poor crest-fallen Hal wanted a dinner, or an evening's entertainment, Mr. Lambert's table had a corner for him. So was George welcome, too. He went among the Lamberts, not at first with the cordiality which Harry felt for these people, and inspired among them: for George was colder in his manner, and more mistrustful of himself and others than his twin-brother: but there was a goodness and friendliness about the family which touched almost all people who came into frequent contact with them; and George soon learned to love them for their own sake, as well as for their constant regard and kindness to his brother. He could not but see and own how sad Harry was, and pity his brother's depression. In his sarcastic way, George would often take himself to task before his brother for coming to life again, and say, "Dear Harry, I am George the Unlucky, though you have ceased to be Harry the Fortunate. Flora would have done much better not to pass his sword through that Indian's body, and to have left my scalp as an ornament for the fellow's belt. I say he would, sir! At White's the people would have respected you. Our mother would have wept over me, as a defunct angel, instead of being angry with me for again supplanting her favourite—you are her favourite, you deserve to be her favourite: everybody's favourite: only, if I had not come back, your favourite, Maria, would have insisted on marrying you; and that is how the gods would have revenged themselves upon you for your prosperity."

"I never know whether you are laughing at me or yourself, George," says the brother. "I never know whether you are serious or jesting."

"Precisely my own case, Harry, my dear!" says George.

"But this I know, that there never was a better brother in all the world; and never better people than the Lamberts."

"Never was truer word said!" cries George, taking his brother's hand.

"And if I'm unhappy, 'tis not your fault—nor their fault—nor perhaps mine, George," continues the younger. "'Tis fate, you see;

'tis the having nothing to do. I *must* work ; and how, George, that is the question ?"

" We will see what our mother says. We must wait till we hear from her," says George.

" I say, George ! Do you know, I don't think I should much like going back to Virginia ?" says Harry, in a low, alarmed voice.

" What ! in love with one of the lasses here ?"

" Love 'em like sisters—with all my heart, of course, dearest, best girls ! but, having come out of that business, thanks to you, I don't want to go back, you know. No ! no ! It is not for that I fancy staying in Europe better than going home. But, you see, I don't fancy hunting, duck-shooting, tobacco-planting, whist-playing, and going to sermon, over and over and over again, for all my life, George. And what else is there to do at home ? What on earth is there for me to do at all, I say ? That's what makes me miserable. It would not matter for you to be a younger son ; you are so clever you would make your way anywhere ; but, for a poor fellow like me, what chance is there ? Until I do something, George, I shall be miserable, that's what I shall !"

" Have I not always said so ? Art thou not coming round to my opinion ?"

" What opinion, George ? You know pretty much whatever you think, I think, George !" says the dutiful junior.

" That Florac had best have left the Indian to take my scalp, my dear !"

At which Harry bursts away with an angry exclamation ; and they continue to puff their pipes in friendly union.

They lived together, each going his own gait ; and not much intercourse, save that of affection, was carried on between them. Harry never would venture to meddle with George's books, and would sit as dumb as a mouse at the lodgings whilst his brother was studying. They removed presently from the court-end of the town, Madame de Bernstein pishing and pshaing at their change of residence. But George took a great fancy to frequenting Sir Hans Sloane's new reading-room and museum, just set up in Montagu House, and he took cheerful lodgings in Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, looking over the delightful fields towards Hampstead, at the back of the Duke of Bedford's gardens. And Lord Wrotham's family coming to May Fair, and Mr. Lambert, having business which detained him in London, had to change his house, too, and engaged furnished apartments in Soho, not very far off from the dwelling of our young men ; and it was, as we have said, with the Lamberts that Harry, night after night, took refuge.

George was with them often, too ; and, as the acquaintance ripened, he frequented their house with increasing assiduity, finding their company more to his taste than that of Aunt Bernstein's polite circle of gamblers, than Sir Miles Warrington's port and mutton, or the daily noise and clatter of the coffee-houses. And as he and the Lambert

ladies were alike strangers in London, they partook of its pleasures together, and, no doubt, went to Vauxhall and Ranelagh, to Marybone Gardens, and the play, and the Tower, and wherever else there was honest amusement to be had in those days. Martin Lambert loved that his children should have all the innocent pleasure which he could procure for them, and Mr. George, who was of a most generous, open-handed disposition, liked to treat his friends likewise, especially those who had been so admirably kind to his brother.

With all the passion of his heart Mr. Warrington loved a play. He had never enjoyed this amusement in Virginia, and only once or twice at Quebec, when he visited Canada; and when he came to London, where the two houses were in their full glory, I believe he thought he never could have enough of the delightful entertainment. Anything he liked himself, he naturally wished to share amongst his companions. No wonder that he was eager to take his friends to the theatre, and we may be sure our young country folks were not unwilling. Shall it be Drury Lane or Covent Garden, ladies? There was Garrick and Shakspeare at Drury Lane. Well, will it be believed, the ladies wanted to hear the famous new author whose piece was being played at Covent Garden?

At this time a star of genius had arisen, and was blazing with quite a dazzling brilliancy. The great Mr. John Home, of Scotland, had produced a tragedy, than which, since the days of the ancients, there had been nothing more classic and elegant. What had Mr. Garrick meant by refusing such a masterpiece for his theatre? Say what you will about Shakspeare; in the works of that undoubted great poet (who had begun to grow vastly more popular in England since Monsieur Voltaire attacked him), there were many barbarisms that could not but shock a polite auditory; whereas Mr. Home, the modern author, knew how to be refined in the very midst of grief and passion; to represent death, not merely as awful, but graceful and pathetic; and never condescended to degrade the majesty of the Tragic Muse by the ludicrous apposition of buffoonery and familiar punning, such as the elder play-wright certainly had resort to. Besides, Mr. Home's performance had been admired in quarters so high, and by personages whose taste was known to be as elevated as their rank, that all Britons could not but join in the plaudits for which august hands had given the signal. Such, it was said, was the opinion of the very best company, in the coffee-houses, and amongst the wits about town. Why, the famous Mr. Gray, of Cambridge, said there had not been for a hundred years any dramatic dialogue of such a true style; and as for the poet's native capital of Edinburgh, where the piece was first brought out, it was even said that the triumphant Scots called out from the pit (in their dialect), "Where's Wully Shakspeare noo?"

"I should like to see the man who could beat Willy Shakspeare," says the General, laughing.

"Mere national prejudice," says Mr. Warrington.

"Beat Shakspeare, indeed!" cries Mrs. Lambert.

"Pooh, pooh! you have cried more over Mr. Sam Richardson, than ever you did over Mr. Shakspeare, Molly!" remarks the General. "I think few women love to read Shakspeare: they say they love it, but they don't."

"O, Papa!" cry three ladies, throwing up three pair of hands.

"Well, then, why do you all three prefer 'Douglas?' And you boys, who are such Tories, will you go see a play which is wrote by a Whig Scotchman, who was actually made prisoner at Falkirk?"

"*Relicta non bene parlula,*" says Mr. Jack the scholar.

"Nay; it was *relictá bene parlula,*" cried the General. "It was the Highlanders who flung their targes down, and made fierce work among us red coats. If they had fought all their fields as well as that, and young Perkin had not turned back from Derby—"

"I know which side would be rebels, and who would be called the Young Pretender," interposed George.

"Hush! you must please to remember my cloth, Mr. Warrington," said the General, with some gravity; "and that the cockade I wear is a black, not a white one! Well, if you will not love Mr. Home for his politics, there is, I think, another reason, George, why you should like him."

"I may have Tory fancies, Mr. Lambert; but I think I know how to love and honour a good Whig," said George, with a bow to the General: "and why should I like this Mr. Home, sir?"

"Because, being a Presbyterian clergyman, he has committed the heinous crime of writing a play, and his brother parsons have barked out an excommunication at him. They took the poor fellow's means of livelihood away from him for his performance; and he would have starved, but that the young Pretender on *our* side of the water has given him a pension."

"If he has been persecuted by the parsons there is hope for him," says George, smiling. "And henceforth I declare myself ready to hear his sermons."

"Mrs. Woffington is divine in it, though not generally famous in tragedy. Barry is drawing tears from all eyes; and Garrick is wild at having refused the piece. Girls, you must bring each half-a-dozen handkerchiefs! As for Mamma, I cannot trust her; and she positively must be left at home."

But Mamma persisted she would go; and, if need were to weep, she would sit and cry her eyes out in a corner. They all went to Covent Garden, then; the most of the party duly prepared to see one of the master-pieces of the age and drama. Could they not all speak long pages of Congreve; had they not wept and kindled over Otway and Rowe? O ye past literary glories, that were to be eternal, how long have you been dead? Who knows much more now than where your graves are? Poor, neglected Muse of the bygone theatre! She pipes for us, and we will not dance; she tears her hair, and we will not

weep. And the Immortals of our time, how soon shall they be dead and buried, think you? How many will survive? How long shall it be ere Nox et Domus Plutonia shall overtake them?

So away went the pleased party to Covent Garden to see the tragedy of the immortal John Home. The ladies and the General were conveyed in a glass coach, and found the young men in waiting to receive them at the theatre door. Hence they elbowed their way through a crowd of torch-boys, and a whole regiment of footmen. Little Hetty fell to Harry's arm in this expedition, and the blushing Miss Theo was handed to the box by Mr. George. Gumbo had kept the places until his masters arrived, when he retired, with many bows, to take his own seat in the footman's gallery. They had good places in a front box, and there was luckily a pillar behind which Mamma could weep in comfort. And opposite them they had the honour to see the august hope of the empire, his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, with the Princess Dowager his mother, whom the people greeted with loyal, but not very enthusiastic, plaudits. That handsome man standing behind his Royal Highness, was my Lord Bute, the Prince's Groom of the Stole, the patron of the poet whose performance they had come to see, and over whose work the Royal party had already wept more than once.

How can we help it, if during the course of the performance, Mr. Lambert would make his jokes and mar the solemnity of the scene? At first, as the reader of the tragedy well knows, the characters are occupied in making a number of explanations. Lady Randolph explains how it is that she is so melancholy. Married to Lord Randolph somewhat late in life, she owns, and his lordship perceives, that a dead lover yet occupies all her heart, and her husband is fain to put up with this dismal, second-hand regard, which is all that my lady can bestow. Hence, an invasion of Scotland by the Danes, is rather a cause of excitement than disgust to my lord, who rushes to meet the foe, and forget the dreariness of his domestic circumstances. Welcome Vikings and Norsemen! Blow, northern blasts, the invaders' keels to Scotland's shore! Randolph and other heroes will be on the beach to give the foemen a welcome! His lordship has no sooner disappeared behind the trees of the forest, but Lady Randolph begins to explain to her confidante the circumstances of her early life. The fact was she had made a private marriage, and what would the confidante say, if, in early youth, she, Lady Randolph, had lost a husband? In the cold bosom of the earth was lodged the husband of her youth, and in some cavern of the ocean lies her child and his!

Up to this the General behaved with as great gravity as any of his young companions to the play, but when Lady Randolph proceeded to say, "Alas! Hereditary evil was the cause of my misfortunes," he nudged George Warrington, and looked so droll, that the young man burst out laughing.

The magic of the scene was destroyed after that. These two gentlemen went on cracking jokes during the whole of the subsequent performance, to their own amusement, but the indignation of their company, and perhaps of the people in the adjacent boxes. Young Douglas, in those days, used to wear a white satin "shape" slashed at the legs and body, and when Mr. Barry appeared in this droll costume, the General vowed it was the exact dress of the Highlanders in the late war. The Chevaliers Guard, he declared, had all white satin slashed breeches, and red boots—"only they left them at home, my dear," adds this wag. Not one pennyworth of sublimity would he or George allow henceforth to Mr. Home's performance. As for Harry, he sat in very deep meditation over the scene; and when Mrs. Lambert offered him a penny for his thoughts, he said, "That he thought, Young Norval, Douglas, What-d'ye-call-'em, the fellow in white satin—who looked as old as his mother—was very lucky to be able to distinguish himself so soon. I wish I could get a chance, Aunt Lambert," says he, drumming on his hat; on which Mamma sighed, and Theo, smiling, said, "We must wait, and perhaps the Danes will land."

"How do you mean?" asks simple Harry.

"O! the Danes always land, *pour qui scait attendre!*" says kind Theo, who had hold of her sister's little hand, and, I daresay, felt its pressure.

She did not behave unkindly—that was not in Miss Theo's nature—but somewhat coldly to Mr. George, on whom she turned her back, addressing remarks, from time to time, to Harry. In spite of the gentlemen's scorn, the women chose to be affected. A mother and son, meeting in love and parting in tears, will always awaken emotion in female hearts.

"Look, Papa! there is an answer to all your jokes!" says Theo, pointing towards the stage.

At a part of the dialogue between Lady Randolph and her son, one of the grenadiers on guard on each side of the stage, as the custom of those days was, could not restrain his tears, and was visibly weeping before the side-box.

"You are right, my dear," says Papa.

"Didn't I tell you she always is?" interposes Hetty.

"Yonder sentry is a better critic than we are, and a touch of nature masters us all."

"*Tamen usque recurrit!*" cries the young student from college.

George felt abashed somehow and interested, too. He had been sneering, and Theo sympathising. Her kindness was better—nay, wiser—than his scepticism, perhaps. Nevertheless, when, at the beginning of the fifth act of the play, young Douglas, drawing his sword and looking up at the gallery, bawled out—

Ye glorious stars! high heaven's resplendent host!
To whom I oft have of my lot complained,
Hear and record my soul's unaltered wish:

Living or dead, let me but be renowned !
May Heaven inspire some fierce gigantic Dane
To give a bold defiance to our host !
Before he speaks it out, I will accept,—
Like Douglas conquer, or like Douglas die !

The gods, to whom Mr. Barry appealed, saluted this heroic wish with immense applause, and the General clapped his hands prodigiously. His daughter was rather disconcerted.

"This Douglas is not only brave, but he is modest!" says Papa.

"I own I think he need not have asked for a gigantic Dane," says Theo, smiling, as Lady Randolph entered in the midst of the gallery-thunder.

When the applause had subsided, Lady Randolph is made to say—

My son, I heard a voice !

"I think she *did* hear a voice!" cries Papa. "Why, the fellow was bellowing like a bull of Basan." And the General would scarcely behave himself from henceforth to the end of the performance. He said he was heartily glad that the young gentleman was put to death behind the scenes. When Lady Randolph's friend described how her mistress had "flown like lightning up the hill, and plunged herself into the empty air," Mr. Lambert said he was delighted to be rid of her. "And as for that story of her early marriage," says he, "I have my very strongest doubts about it."

"Nonsense, Martin! Look, children! Their Royal Highnesses are moving."

The tragedy over, the Princess Dowager and the Prince were, in fact, retiring; though, I daresay, the latter, who was always fond of a farce, would have been far better pleased with that which followed, than he had been with Mr. Home's dreary tragic masterpiece.

CHAPTER XII.

WHICH TREATS OF MACBETH, A SUPPER, AND A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH.



HEN the performances were concluded, our friends took coach for Mr. Warrington's lodg-ing, where the Virginians had provided an elegant supper. Mr. Warrington was eager to treat them in the handsomest manner, and the General and his wife accepted the invitation of the two bachelors, pleased to think that they could give their young friends pleasure.

General and Mrs.

Lambert, their son from college, their two blooming daughters, and Mr. Spencer of the Temple, a new friend whom George had met at the coffee-house, formed the party, and partook with cheerfulness of the landlady's fare. The order of their sitting I have not been able exactly to ascertain; but, somehow, Miss Theo had a place next to the chickens and Mr. George Warrington, whilst Miss Hetty and a ham divided the attentions of Mr. Harry. Mrs. Lambert *must* have been on George's right hand, so that we have but to settle the three places of the General, his son, and the Templar.

Mr. Spencer had been at the other theatre, where, on a former day, he had actually introduced George to the green-room. The conversation about the play was resumed, and some of the party persisted in being delighted with it.

"As for what our gentlemen say, sir," cries Mrs. Lambert to Mr.

Spencer, "you must not believe a word of it. 'Tis a delightful piece, and my husband and Mr. George behaved as ill as possible."

"We laughed in the wrong place, and when we ought to have cried," the General owned, "that's the truth."

"You caused all the people in the boxes about us to look round, and cry 'Hush!' You made the pit-folks say, 'Silence in the boxes, yonder!' Such behaviour I never knew, and quite blushed for you, Mr. Lambert!"

"Mamma thought it was a tragedy, and we thought it was a piece of fun," says the General. "George and I behaved perfectly well, didn't we, Theo?"

"Not when I was looking your way, Papa!" Theo replies. At which the General asks, "Was there ever such a saucy baggage seen?"

"You know, sir, I didn't speak till I was bid," Theo continues, modestly. "I own I was very much moved by the play, and the beauty and acting of Mrs. Woffington. I was sorry that the poor mother should find her child, and lose him. I am sorry too, Papa, if I oughtn't to have been sorry!" adds the young lady, with a smile.

"Women are not so clever as men, you know, Theo!" cries Hetty, from her end of the table, with a sly look at Harry. "The next time we go to the play, please, brother Jack, pinch us when we ought to cry, or give us a nudge when it is right to laugh."

"I wish we could have had the fight," said General Lambert—"the fight between little Norval and the gigantic Norwegian—that would have been rare sport: and you should write, Jack, and suggest it to Mr. Rich, the manager!"

"I have not seen that: but I saw Slack and Broughton at Marybone Gardens!" says Harry, gravely; and wondered if he had said something witty, as all the company laughed so? "It would require no giant," he added, "to knock over yonder little fellow in the red boots. I, for one, could throw him over my shoulder."

"Mr. Garrick is a little man. But there are times when he looks a giant," says Mr. Spencer. "How grand he was in Macbeth, Mr. Warrington! How awful that dagger-scene was! You should have seen our host, ladies! I presented Mr. Warrington in the green-room, to Mr. Garrick and Mrs. Pritchard, and Lady Macbeth did him the honour to take a pinch out of his box."

"Did the wife of the Thane of Cawdor sneeze?" asked the General, in an awful voice.

"She thanked Mr. Warrington, in tones so hollow and tragic, that he started back, and must have upset some of his rappee, for Macbeth sneezed thrice."

"Macbeth, Macbeth, Macbeth!" cries the General.

And the great philosopher who was standing by,—Mr. Johnson, says, "You must mind, Davy, lest thy sneeze should awaken Duncan!"

who, by the way, was talking with the three witches as they sat against the wall.

"What! Have you been behind the scenes at the play? O, I would give worlds to go behind the scenes!" cries Theo.

"And see the ropes pulled, and smell the tallow candles, and look at the pasteboard gold, and the tinsel jewels, and the painted old women, Theo? No. Do not look too close," says the sceptical young host, demurely drinking a glass of hock. "You were angry with your Papa and me."

"Nay, George!" cries the girl.

"Nay? I say, yes! You were angry with us because we laughed when you were disposed to be crying. If I may speak for you, sir, as well as myself," says George (with a bow to his guest, General Lambert), "I think we were not inclined to weep, like the ladies, because we stood behind the author's scenes of the play, as it were. Looking close up to the young hero, we saw how much of him was rant and tinsel; and as for the pale, tragical mother, that her pallor was white chalk, and her grief her pockethandkerchief. Own now, Theo, you thought me very unfeeling?"

"If you find it out, sir, without my owning it,—what is the good of my confessing?" says Theo.

"Suppose I were to die?" goes on George, "and you saw Harry in grief, you would be seeing a genuine affliction, a real tragedy; you would grieve too. But you wouldn't be affected if you saw the undertaker in weepers and a black cloak!"

"Indeed, but I should, sir!" says Mrs. Lambert; "and so, I promise you, would any daughter of mine."

"Perhaps we might find weepers of our own, Mr. Warrington," says Theo, "in such a case."

"Would you!" cries George, and his cheeks and Theo's simultaneously flushed up with red; I suppose because they both saw Hetty's bright young eyes watching them.

"The elder writers understood but little of the pathetic," remarked Mr. Spencer, the Temple wit.

"What do you think of Sophocles and Antigone?" calls out Mr. John Lambert.

"Faith, our wits trouble themselves little about *him*, unless an Oxford gentleman comes to remind us of him! I did not mean to go back further than Mr. Shakspeare, who, as you will all agree, does not understand the elegant and pathetic as well as the moderns. Has he ever approached Belvidera, or Monimia, or Jane Shore; or can you find in his comic female characters the elegance of Congreve?" and the Templar offered snuff to the right and left.

"I think Mr. Spencer himself must have tried his hand?" asks some one.

"Many gentlemen of leisure have. Mr. Garrick, I own, has had a piece of mine, and returned it."

"And I confess that I have four acts of a play in one of my boxes," says George.

"I'll be bound to say it's as good as any of 'em," whispers Harry to his neighbour.

"Is it a tragedy or a comedy?" asks Mrs. Lambert.

"O, a tragedy, and two or three dreadful murders at least!" George replies.

"Let us play it, and let the audience look to their eyes! Yet my chief humour is for a tyrant," says the General.

"The tragedy, the tragedy! Go and fetch the tragedy this moment, Gumbo!" calls Mrs. Lambert to the black. Gumbo makes a low bow, and says "Tragedy? yes, madam."

"In the great cow-skin trunk, Gumbo," George says, gravely.

Gumbo bows and says, "Yes, sir," with still superior gravity.

"But my tragedy is at the bottom of I don't know how much linen, packages, books, and boots, Hetty."

"Never mind, let us have it, and fling the linen out of window!" cries Miss Hetty.

"And the great cow-skin trunk is at our agent's at Bristol: so Gumbo must get post-horses, and we can keep it up till he returns the day after to-morrow," says George.

The ladies groaned a comical O! and Papa, perhaps more seriously said: "Let us be thankful for the escape. Let us be thinking of going home too. Our young gentlemen have treated us nobly, and we will all drink a parting bumper to Madam Esmond Warrington of Castlewood, in Virginia. Suppose, boys, you were to find a tall, handsome step-father when you got home? Ladies as old as she have been known to marry before now."

"To Madam Esmond Warrington, my old school-fellow!" cries Mrs. Lambert. "I shall write and tell her what a pretty supper her sons have given us: and, Mr. George, I won't say, how ill you behaved at the play!" And, with this last toast, the company took leave; the General's coach and servant, with a flambeau, being in waiting to carry his family home.

After such an entertainment as that which Mr. Warrington had given, what could be more natural or proper than a visit from him to his guests, to inquire how they had reached home and rested? Why, their coach might have taken the open country behind Montagu House, in the direction of Oxford Road, and been waylaid by footpads in the fields. The ladies might have caught cold or slept ill after the excitement of the tragedy. In a word, there was no reason why he should make any excuse at all to himself or them for visiting his kind friends; and he shut his books early at the Sloane Museum, and perhaps thought, as he walked away thence, that he remembered very little about what he had been reading.

Pray what is the meaning of this eagerness, this hesitation, this

pshaing and shilly-shallying, these doubts, this tremor as he knocks at the door of Mr. Lambert's lodgings in Dean Street, and surveys the footman who comes to his summons? Does any young man read? does any old one remember? does any wearied, worn, disappointed pulseless heart recall the time of its full beat and early throbbing? It is ever so many hundred years since some of us were young; and we forget, but do not all forget. No, madam, we remember with advantages, as Shakspeare's Harry promised his soldiers they should do if they survived Agincourt and that day of St. Crispin. Worn old chargers turned out to grass, if the trumpet sounds over the hedge, may we not kick up our old heels, and gallop a minute or so about the paddock, till we are brought up roaring? I do not care for clown and pantaloon now, and think the fairy ugly, and her verses insufferable: but I like to see children at a pantomime. I do not dance, or eat supper any more; but I like to watch Eugenio and Flirtilla twirling round in a pretty waltz, or Lucinda and Ardentio pulling a cracker. Burn your little fingers, children! Blaze out little kindly flames from each other's eyes! And then draw close together and read the motto (that old namby-pamby motto, so stale and so new!)—I say, let her lips read it, and his construe it; and so divide the sweatmeat, young people, and crunch it between you. I have no teeth. Bitter almonds and sugar disagree with me, I tell you; but, for all that, shall not bon-bons melt in the mouth?

We follow John up-stairs to the General's apartments, and enter with Mr. George Esmond Warrington, who makes a prodigious fine bow. There is only one lady in the room, seated near a window: there is not often much sunshine in Dean Street: the young lady in the window is no special beauty: but it is spring time, and she is blooming vernaly. A bunch of fresh roses is flushing in her honest cheek. I suppose her eyes are violets. If we lived a hundred years ago, and wrote in the Gentleman's or the London Magazine, we should tell Mr. Sylvanus Urban that her neck was the lily, and her shape the nymph's; we should write an acrostic about her, and celebrate our Lambertella in an elegant poem, still to be read between a neat new engraved plan of the city of Prague and the King of Prussia's camp, and a map of Maryland and the Delaware counties.

Here is Miss Theo blushing like a rose. What could Mamma have meant an hour since by insisting that she was very pale and tired, and had best not come out to-day with the rest of the party? They were gone to pay their compliments to my Lord Wrotham's ladies, and thank them for the house in their absence; and papa was at the Horse Guards. He is in great spirits. I believe he expects some command, though Mamma is in a sad tremor lest he should again be ordered abroad.

"Your brother and mine are gone to see our little brother at his school at the Chartreux. My brothers are both to be clergymen, I think," Miss Theo continues. She is assiduously hemming at some

article of boyish wearing apparel as she talks. A hundred years ago, young ladies were not afraid either to make shirts, or to name them. Mind, I don't say they were the worse or the better for that plain stitching or plain speaking: and have not the least desire, my dear young lady, that you should make puddings or I should black boots.

"So Harry has been with them? He often comes, almost every day," Theo says, looking up in George's face. "Poor fellow! He likes us better than the fine folks, who don't care for him now—now he is no longer a fine folk himself," adds the girl, smiling. "Why have you not set up for the fashion, and frequented the chocolate-houses and the race-courses, Mr. Warrington?"

"Has my brother got so much good out of his gay haunts or his grand friends, that I should imitate him?"

"You might at least go to Sir Miles Warrington; sure his arms are open to receive you. Her ladyship was here this morning in her chair, and to hear her praises of you! She declares you are in a certain way to preferment. She says his Royal Highness the Duke made much of you at Court. When you are a great man will you forget us, Mr. Warrington?"

"Yes, when I am a great man I will, Miss Lambert."

"Well! Mr. George, then—"

"Mr. George!"

"When Papa and Mamma are here, I suppose there need be no mistering," says Theo, looking out of the window, ever so little frightened. "And what have you been doing, sir? Reading books, or writing more of your tragedy? Is it going to be a tragedy to make us cry, as we like them, or only to frighten us, as *you* like them?"

"There is plenty of killing, but, I fear, not much crying. I have not met many women. I have not been very intimate with those. I daresay what I have written is only taken out of books or parodied from poems which I have read and imitated like other young men. Women do not speak to me, generally; I am said to have a sarcastic way which displeases them."

"Perhaps you never cared to please them?" inquires Miss Theo, with a blush.

"I displeased you last night; you know I did?"

"Yes; only it can't be called displeasure, and afterwards I thought I was wrong."

"Did you think about me at all when I was away, Theo?"

"Yes, George—that is, Mr.—well, George! I thought you and Papa were right about the play; and, as you said, that it was not real sorrow, only affectation, which was moving us. I wonder whether it is good or ill-fortune to see so clearly? Hetty and I agreed that we would be very careful, for the future, how we allowed ourselves to enjoy a tragedy. So, be careful when yours comes! What is the name of it?"

"He is not christened. Will you be the godmother? The name

of the chief character is —” But at this very moment Mamma and Miss Hetty arrived from their walk ; and Mamma straightway began protesting that she never expected to see Mr. Warrington at all that day—that is, she thought he might come—that is, it was very good of him to come, and the play and the supper of yesterday were all charming, except that Theo had a little headache this morning.

“ I daresay it is better now, Mamma,” says Miss Hetty.

“ Indeed, my dear, it never was of any consequence ; and I told Mamma so,” says Miss Theo, with a toss of her head.

Then they fell to talking about Harry. He was very low. He must have something to do. He was always going to the Military Coffee-house, and perpetually poring over the King of Prussia’s campaigns. It was not fair upon him, to bid him remain in London, after his deposition, as it were. He said nothing, but you could see how he regretted his previous useless life, and felt his present dependence, by the manner in which he avoided his former haunts and associates. Passing by the guard at St. James’s, with John Lambert, he had said to brother Jack, “ Why mayn’t I be a soldier too ? I am as tall as yonder fellow, and can kill with a fowling-piece as well as any man I know. But I can’t earn so much as sixpence a-day. I have squandered my own bread, and now I am eating half my brother’s. He is the best of brothers, but so much the more shame that I should live upon him. Don’t tell my brother, Jack Lambert.” “ And my boy promised he wouldn’t tell,” says Mrs. Lambert. No doubt. The girls were both out of the room when their mother made this speech to George Warrington. He, for his part, said he had written home to his mother—that half his little patrimony, the other half likewise, if wanted, were at Harry’s disposal, for purchasing a commission, or for any other project which might bring him occupation or advancement.

“ He has got a good brother, that is sure. Let us hope for good times for him,” sighs the lady.

“ The Danes always come *pour qui sait attendre*,” George said, in a low voice.

“ What, you heard that ? Ah, George ! my Theo is an ——. Ah ! never mind *what* she is, George Warrington,” cried the pleased mother, with brimful eyes. “ Bah ! I am going to make a gaby of myself, as I did at the tragedy.”

Now Mr. George had been revolving a fine private scheme, which he thought might turn to his brother’s advantage. After George’s presentation to his Royal Highness at Kensington, more persons than one, his friend General Lambert included, had told him that the Duke had inquired regarding him, and had asked why the young man did not come to his levee. Opportunity so august could not but be satisfied. A day was appointed between Mr. Lambert and his young friend, and they went to pay their duty to his Royal Highness at his house in Pall Mall.

When it came to George’s turn to make a bow, the Prince was

especially gracious ; he spoke to Mr. Warrington at some length about Braddock and the war, and was apparently pleased with the modesty and intelligence of the young gentleman's answers. George ascribed the failure of the expedition to the panic and surprise certainly, but more especially to the delays occasioned by the rapacity, selfishness, and unfair dealing of the people of the colonies towards the King's troops who were come to defend them. " Could we have moved, sir, a month sooner, the fort was certainly ours, and the little army had never been defeated," Mr. Warrington said ; in which observation his Royal Highness entirely concurred.

" I am told you saved yourself, sir, mainly by your knowledge of the French language," the Royal Duke then affably observed. Mr. Warrington modestly mentioned how he had been in the French colonies in his youth, and had opportunities of acquiring that tongue.

The Prince (who had a great urbanity when well pleased, and the finest sense of humour) condescended to ask who had taught Mr. Warrington the language ; and to express his opinion, that, for the pronunciation, the French ladies were by far the best teachers.

The young Virginian gentleman made a low bow, and said it was not for him to gainsay his Royal Highness ; upon which the Duke was good enough to say (in a jocose manner) that Mr. Warrington was a sly dog.

Mr. W. remaining respectfully silent, the Prince continued, most kindly : " I take the field immediately against the French, who, as you know, are threatening his Majesty's Electoral dominions. If you have a mind to make the campaign with me, your skill in the language may be useful, and I hope we shall be more fortunate than poor Braddock !" Every eye was fixed on a young man to whom so great a Prince offered so signal a favour.

And now it was that Mr. George thought he would make his very cleverest speech. " Sir," he said, " your Royal Highness's most kind proposal does me infinite honour, but—"

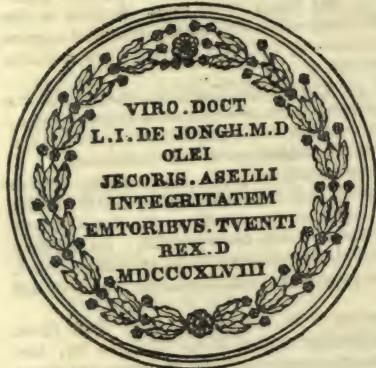
" But what, sir ?" says the Prince, staring at him.

" But I have entered myself of the Temple, to study our laws, and to fit myself for my duties at home. If my having been wounded in the service of my country be any claim on your kindness, I would humbly ask that my brother, who knows the French language as well as myself, and has far more strength, courage, and military genius, might be allowed to serve your Royal Highness in the place of—"

" Enough, enough, sir !" cried out the justly irritated son of the Monarch. " What ? I offer you a favour, and you hand it over to your brother ? Wait, sir, till I offer you another !" And with this the Prince turned his back upon Mr. Warrington, just as abruptly as he turned it on the French a few months afterwards.

" O George ! O George ! Here's a pretty kettle of fish !" groaned General Lambert, as he and his young friend walked home together.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN



COD LIVER OIL,

PREPARED IN THE LOFFODEN ISLES, NORWAY:

AND PUT TO THE

TEST OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,

BY DR. DE JONGH,
OF THE HAGUE,

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM,

Late Medical Officer of the Dutch Army, Corresponding Member of the "Société Medico-Pratique" of Paris, author of a treatise entitled "Disquisitio comparativa chemicco-medica de tribus olei jecoris aselli speciebus" (Utrecht, 1848), and of a work entitled "L'Huile de Foie de morue envisagée sous tous les rapports comme moyen thérapeutique" (Paris, 1853); etc., etc.,

Administered with speedy and marked success in the treatment of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA,
RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY,
AND ALL SCROFOLOUS AFFECTIONS.

DR. DE JONGH, an eminent Dutch physician, has, as is well known, devoted himself for upwards of sixteen years to a series of scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. His works, recording these investigations, have been translated into most of the European languages; by universal admission, they are regarded by the Faculty as the standard authority upon the subject; and in addition to the spontaneous approval and highly flattering testimonials from some of the most distinguished medical men and scientific chemists in Europe, they have been rewarded by his Majesty LEOPOLD I., the King of the Belgians, conferring the dignity of a Knight of the Order of Leopold, and the large Gold Medal of Merit, and by his Majesty WILLIAM II., the King of the Netherlands, with a Silver Medal specially struck for the purpose.

DR. DE JONGH's elaborate chemical investigations and therapeutical experiments with the several kinds of Cod Liver Oil, have demonstrated the superior efficacy of this pure Light Brown Oil, which effects a cure, relieves symptoms, and alleviates suffering in a much shorter time than the Pale Oil; iodine, phosphate of lime, volatile acid, and the elements of the bile—imparting the colour to the Oil, and deemed amongst its most active and essential principles—being invariably present in larger quantities than in the Pale Oils manufactured in Great Britain and Newfoundland, which, by their mode of preparation, are in a great measure deprived of these active properties.

DISTINCTIVE PECULIARITIES AND SUPERIORITY OF DR. DE JONGH'S OIL.

It is genuine and pure Cod Liver Oil containing all the active and essential medicinal properties that therapeutical experience has found to be most effective in the operation of the remedy, being prepared with the greatest care solely from that species of cod-fish which yields these in the largest quantity, and by a process which secures their presence in the proper and fullest proportion.

Being invariably submitted to skilful and scrupulous chemical analysis by DR. DE JONGH, its genuineness, purity, and uniform strength are ascertained and guaranteed; and, as far as possible, a certain, regular, and uniform result may be anticipated, when it is administered to the same patient, or in similar diseases or circumstances.

In taste and odour it is not disagreeable or repulsive; it is easily taken; creates no nausea or after-taste; is borne with facility, and not rejected by the stomach; does not irritate or disturb the organs, but improves the functions of digestion and assimilation; neither does it produce any constitutional derangement. Its use may therefore be continued for a long period, and without interruption, in those critical, obstinate, and serious cases where continuous perseverance is absolutely essential, and until the desired object is accomplished.

Its medicinal properties are found, in practice, to be infinitely greater than those of the ordinary Cod Liver Oil, the same quantity going three times as far, and effecting a cure or beneficial results in a much shorter period; in many instances affording immediate mitigation of symptoms, and arresting disease, or restoring health, where other Oil had been long and copiously administered without any benefit.

In actual price it is not higher, nor in use so expensive as any Oil sold as genuine by respectable chemists; whilst its active properties, more rapid effects, the smaller doses required, and its uniform purity and certainty of operation, render it far preferable and more really economical than that which is offered at the lowest price. This latter consideration is particularly worthy the attention of all who, from motives of apparent cheapness, may be induced inadvertently to recommend or purchase an inferior or spurious preparation.

Besides the means taken to ensure genuineness and superiority previous to exposure for sale, further to guard against subsequent admixture or adulteration,—

 *This Oil is sold only in bottles; each bottle being sealed with a stamped metallic capsule, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with DR. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, fac-similes of which are subjoined.*

WITHOUT THESE NONE ARE GENUINE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.

CAUTION.

Dr. de Jongh's Agents extremely regret that information they have received compels them solicitously to caution all purchasers against unprincipled attempts frequently made, when this Oil is applied for, in various unfair ways to disparage its value, and to recommend or substitute an inferior Brown or Light Brown Oil, described as Norwegian, as "imported fresh from Norway," or as of the same kind and of equal purity and fine quality as Dr. de Jongh's. Extensive use and general preference for many years on the Continent, and equally favourable results since the introduction of this Oil into this country, having materially diminished the demand for the Pale or Yellow variety, ordinary

Brown Fish Oils, prepared solely for manufacturing or household purposes, can be and are very profitably offered and supplied at a low rate of charge, although their total unfitness for medical use not only leads to serious disappointment or injury, but tends to detract from the high and general reputation of a remedy, when genuine, of acknowledged and inestimable value. Where this discreditable course is pursued, purchasers are earnestly requested to resort to another establishment, or to apply directly to Dr. de Jongh's Agents in London.

**SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
ANSAR, HARFORD, & Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON,**

Dr. DE JONGH's sole accredited Consignees and Agents for the United Kingdom and the British Possessions; and by many respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the United Kingdom.
Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d. Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d. Quarts (40 ounces), 9s.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.



Dr de Jongh

TESTIMONIAL DOCUMENTS.

THE following are selected from some of the leading Testimonials in commendation of DR. DE JONGH'S Light Brown Cod Liver Oil :—

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR OF HOLLAND.

"The Hague, Feb. 1, 1848.

"I have the honour of bringing to your knowledge that it has pleased the King to grant you, by his decree of the 20th January, 1848, No. 101, a silver medal with an appropriate honorary inscription, as a testimony of His Majesty's high approbation of your efforts in securing to this country a supply of the most efficacious Cod Liver Oil from Norway. I have given the necessary orders for the execution of this medal.

"The Minister of the Interior,

"To Dr. de Jongh, at the Hague."

"(Signed)

VAN DER HEIM.

THE INTENDANT OF THE CIVIL LIST OF BELGIUM.

"Sir,—The King has charged me to return you his very particular thanks for the homage done to him, by the presentation of your most valuable researches concerning the Cod Liver Oil. As an expression of his utmost satisfaction, His Majesty has given me the order of presenting you with the accompanying large gold medal. "I remain, with the highest regard, &c.

"Brussels, Oct. 6, 1847.

"The Intendant of the Civil List,

"To Dr. de Jough, at the Hague."

"(Signed)

CONWE.

THE ROYAL SANITARY POLICE OF PRUSSIA.

"In answer to your letter of the 2nd ult., requesting permission to sell DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil in bottles, accompanied by his stamp and signature, the Royal Police of Prussia (Königlich-Polizei-Präsidium) has the honour of informing you that it has caused the Oil to be submitted to an official investigation, and that the result of such investigation has proved it to be not only the genuine Cod Liver Oil, but, still further, that it is of a kind which distinguishes itself from the Cod Liver Oil in ordinary use, alike by its taste and chemical composition. Considering moreover, that it has come to their knowledge that physicians generally recommend the use of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil in preference to the Cod Liver Oil in ordinary use, the Royal Police accedes to your request.

"Berlin, Jan. 23, 1851.

"KONIGLICHES POLIZEI-PRÄSIDIUM.

"To A. M. Blume, Chemist, Berlin."

"1^o Abtheilung.

The late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,

Professor at the University of London, Author of "THE ELEMENTS OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS," &c., &c.

"My dear Sir,—I was very glad to find from you, when I had the pleasure of seeing you in London, that you were interested commercially in Cod Liver Oil. It was fitting that the Author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the Purveyor of this important medicine.

"I feel, however, some diffidence in venturing to fulfil your request, by giving you my opinion of the quality of the Oil of which you gave me a sample; because I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.

"I can, however, have no hesitation about the propriety of responding to your application. The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured.

"With my best wishes for your success, believe me, my dear Sir, to be very faithfully yours,

"(Signed)

JONATHAN PEREIRA,

"To Dr. de Jongh."

"Finsbury Square, London, April 16, 1851.

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,

Author of "THE SPAS OF GERMANY," "THE SPAS OF ENGLAND," "ON SUDDEN DEATH," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale Newfoundland Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

CHARLES COWAN, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,

Senior Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Reading Dispensary,

Translator of "LOUIS ON PHTHISIS," &c., &c.

"Dr. Cowan is glad to find that the Profession has some reasonable guarantee for a genuine article. The material now sold varies in almost every establishment where it is purchased, and a tendency to prefer a colourless and tasteless Oil, if not counteracted, will ultimately jeopardise the reputation of an unquestionably valuable addition to the Materia Medica. Dr. Cowan wishes DR. DE JONGH every success in his meritorious undertaking."

C. RADCLYFFE HALL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.E.,

Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Torquay, Author of "ESSAYS ON PULMONARY TUBERCLE," &c., &c.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I generally prefer your Cod Liver Oil for the following reasons:—I have found it to agree better with the digestive organs, especially in those patients who consider themselves to be bilious; it seldom causes nausea or eructation; it is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil; it is stronger, and consequently a smaller dose is sufficient."

EXTRACTS FROM SELECT MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS.

SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.,

Founder and Principal of the Royal College of Chemistry, Liverpool, Membre de l'Académie Nationale de France, Author of "CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES," &c., &c.

"Berzelius, and other of the leading Chemists and Physicians of Europe, having testimonialised in favour of your Oil, is a proof of its superiority over all the other kinds that are vended. The knowledge I have gained of its medicinal effects in the circle of my acquaintance, corroborates the fact, and proves it to be a most excellent article. I have submitted the Oil to the usual tests, and, finding it contains all the ingredients enumerated by you in your work, I have not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing it a genuine article, and one that is fully entitled to the confidence of the Medical Profession. I have tasted your Oil, and find it not at all nauseous—a very great recommendation."

WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,

Professor of Chemistry, King's College, London, Author of "ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL," &c., &c.

"The samples of the Oil examined were purchased by myself. I have no doubt that they are what they profess to be—genuine specimens of Cod Liver Oil, as they possess the composition of this substance, and exhibit, in a marked degree, the chemical characters by which this Oil is distinguished, and to which its medicinal qualities are attributed."

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, ESQ., M.D., F.L.S.,

Physician to the Royal Free Hospital, Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the "LANCET," Author of "FOOD AND ITS ADULTERATIONS," &c., &c.

"I have more than once, at different times, subjected your Light Brown Oil to chemical analysis—and this unknown to yourself—and I have always found it to be free from all impurity, and rich in the constituents of bile. So great is my confidence in the article, that I usually prescribe it in preference to any other, in order to make sure of obtaining the remedy in its purest and best condition."

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S.,

Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases, of the Skin, Author of "PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON CERTAIN DISEASES OF THE SKIN GENERALLY PRONOUNCED INTRACTABLE," "GUIDE TO THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN," &c., &c.

"I have now prescribed DR. DE JONGH's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil in about one hundred and twenty cases of skin disease. It is bare justice to him to say that the success attending its use in dispensary practice fully satisfies me that he has not exaggerated its value. In emaciated or strumous subjects this Oil is highly useful. It goes three times as far as any other I have tried, and children will generally take it without objection."

RICHARD MOORE LAWRENCE, Esq., M.D.,

Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Physician to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye, Author of "ON GOUT AND RHEUMATISM," &c., &c.

"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

THOMAS H. TANNER, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P.,

Physician to the Hospital for Women, Author of "A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE," &c., &c.

"Dr. Tanner presents his compliments to Messrs. Ansar, Harford, and Co., and begs to thank them for the copy of 'DR. DE JONGH'S TREATISE,' which they have kindly sent him. Dr. Tanner has employed DR. DE JONGH's Oil extensively, both in private and hospital practice, for some months past, having found that its medicinal powers are apparently greater than the ordinary Cod Liver Oil, that it creates less nausea, and that it is by no means unpalatable."

EDGAR SHEPPARD, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.,

Translator of "GIBERT ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN," "BECQUEREL AND RODIER'S RESEARCHES ON THE BLOOD," &c., &c.

"Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of DR. DE JONGH's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils. Dr. Sheppard has no hesitation in stating that he believes an Imperial Pint of DR. DE JONGH's Light-Brown Oil to be of more value than an Imperial Quart of any other to be met with in London."

RICHARD D. EDGCU^MBE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,

Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary, Pimlico, &c., &c.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH's Oil in my own family with marked success, and believe it to be in its effects superior to any other preparation. I am desirous of introducing it into the Royal Dispensary, Pimlico, of which I am one of the surgeons."

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO'S DIARIES & ALMANACKS

For 1859.

Now Ready at all the Stationers.

POCKET DIARIES. De La Rue's INDELIBLE RED LETTER DIARY AND MEMORANDUM BOOK, printed on Electro-Metallic Paper, prepared by a New Patent Process, and fitted with Pencils manufactured of Hard Electro Metal, which ensures a permanent point.

"It contains all that is needful in the way of reference. * * * * * De La Rue's Pocket Books excel all others in elegance of finish, and contain a very full supply of business information—carefully edited in the astronomical department—and in other respects not likely to disappoint."—*Literary Examiner.*

They are published in three sizes, fitted in Elegant Cases suitable for the pocket, in the following varieties:

DESCRIPTION.	A SIZE. $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 in.	B SIZE. $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	C SIZE. $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Paper Wrapper, gilt edges	No.	No.	No.
Silk Covered, gilt edges	1300	1310	1325
French Morocco Tuck, gilt edges	1301	1311	1326
French Morocco Wallet, with elastic band	1302	1312	1327
Limp French Morocco Wallet, silk lined, with strap and catch	1308	1309	1332
Morocco Tuck, faucey paper lined, gilt edges	1299	1318	1334
Russia Tuck, gilt edges	1303	1314	1328
Morocco Wallet, silk lined, with lock and spring	1304	1315	1329
with elastic band	1305	1316	1330
Limp Morocco, gilt, with strap and catch	1297	1323	1337
Fancy Morocco Ladies' Note Book, silk lined, with lock, gilt	1295	1313	1333
Morocco Ladies' Note Book, with gilt lock and edgings	—	1319	—
Russia	—	1321	—
Velvet covered Ladies' Note Book, gilt rims and lock, satin lined	—	1340	—
Russia Wallet, silk lined, with lock and spring	1306	1317	1339
with elastic band	1298	1324	1338
with strap and catch	1307	1320	1336
lined Russia and silk, extra gilt and elastic band	1357	1358	1359

DESK DIARY. RED LETTER DIARY AND IMPROVED MEMORANDUM BOOK; for the Desk and Counting House. Size, $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. 8vo. half-bound French Morocco and Vegetable Parchment. Price 5s.

POCKET CALENDARS. RED LETTER CALENDAR AND ALMANACK in Two Sizes, for the Card Case or Pocket Book, beautifully printed in Red and Blue, in the following varieties:

DESCRIPTION.	A SIZE. $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 in.	B SIZE. $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
In Paper Covers	Gilt edges	No.
Interleaved	"	1345
In French Morocco Note Case and elastic band	"	1346
Russia	"	1347
"	"	1343
"	"	1344
"	"	1341
"	"	1342

CARD CALENDARS. ILLUMINATED CARD CALENDARS, in Gold and Colours, suitable for the Desk or Drawing Room.

Royal 8vo. $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, on the finest Enamel Card Board. Price 6d.
" 4to. 11 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, " Embossed. Price 1s.

RED LETTER SHEET ALMANACK, elegantly printed in Three Colours. Size, $20\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price 6d.

TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

Thomas De La Rue & Co's Diaries and Almanacks.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"ATHENÆUM," Nov. 20, 1858.

"Messrs. De La Rue publish their pretty and convenient Indelible Diaries and Pocket Books, one bound for a lady's use, one for a gentleman's."

"SPECTATOR," Nov. 27, 1858.

* * * "Messrs. De La Rue's 'Red Letter Diaries.' There is nothing of the past about them, unless in chronological tables of Royalty, Parliaments of Great Britain, or the long duration of the solar and planetary systems. But though to impart general information connected with the frequent demands of society, or the business of life, or to enable the reader by means of the Diary to hive self-knowledge, is the principal aim of the books, they follow the fashion of ornament as primarily set by the Annuals. As might be expected from the character of the Firm, a chaste elegance distinguishes the publications. Besides the common feature of excellent printing, red letters are intermixed, not arbitrarily or with mere regard to the eye, but to mark the subject matters more distinctly. We believe these 'Red Letter Diaries' are of various kinds, but the three before us are respectively intended for gentlemen, ladies, and desks. That for gentlemen is put into a brown Russia pocket-book, that for ladies is brighter in its case, and smaller in size, with less business information and fewer pockets; but in each they are lined with silk, soft as the notes they will, let us hope, contain. The Desk Diary is a half-bound octavo volume, chiefly differing from other diaries of a similar kind in the style of its appearance."

"Red Letter Almanack, 1859—Quarto Calendar (Card), 1859—Octavo Calendar (Card), 1859." The Sheet Almanacks are from De La Rue's, and are distinguished by the neatness of the business 'Red Letter,' and the elegance of the other two; these last, however, are mere Calendars."

"MORNING POST," Dec. 8, 1858.

"Messrs. De La Rue's Diaries for the new year really deserve to be classed among the elegancies of highly civilised life. What between their lustrous and indelible paper, their blue and red typography, their rich gildings, their satin linings, and their bindings of Russia leather, which emit a delicate perfume, these beautiful manuals are quite gratifying to the senses. But they have other and higher recommendations than such as relate to their external comeliness, for they contain a great deal of valuable information—scientific, commercial, and general. Among the latter may be mentioned not only a table of cab fares, compiled from the 'Metropolitan Police List,' by which the purchaser can save in a single day the amount invested, but also interesting Parliamentary statistics, abstracts of important statutes having reference to social subjects, postage rates and regulations, in addition to a variety of useful matter not generally found in kindred publications. The Diaries for 1859 are carefully edited in the astronomical department by Mr. Norman Pogson, first assistant at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, and are not inferior either in accuracy and variety of intelligence, or in judicious selection and arrangement, to any publications of a similar class which have preceded them. The Almanacks published by the same gentlemen are in all respects admirably suited to the study and the counting-house. They are printed in the most convenient forms, from the tiny calendar two inches square, to fit into the note case, to the handsome illuminated broad sheet for the office or library. As specimens of polychromatic printing, they are superior to anything of the kind yet introduced, while the information they convey, and their general utility as indices to engagements either of business or pleasure, must make them acceptable to all classes of the community."

"GLOBE," Nov. 25, 1858.

"De La Rue's Red Letter Diary and Memorandum Book, 1859"—'De La Rue's Improved Indelible Diary and Memorandum Book, 1859,' edited by Norman Pogson, first assistant at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford. Among the minor heralds of the new year, which must ever be forthcoming and ever welcome on account of their utility, is the whole family of diaries and pocket-books. Combining with an indispensable convenience a considerable amount of elegance, and various improvements in arrangement of materials and the nature of these materials themselves, De La Rue's new publications above set down, according to their style and titles, are among the best, if not the very best, of their kind. The former is a very compact and yet sufficiently roomy volume, arranged as an almanack-diary. It contains a great deal of information for men of business—commercial, political, and scientific—set down in the clearest and most intelligible fashion. It is also a very fit diary for ladies who are methodical housekeepers. Travellers and foreigners will find both these books excellent *compagnons de voyage*. The latter little work is in appearance a union of the

TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

Thomas De La Rue & Co's Diaries and Almanacks.

old-fashioned pocket-book and the Russian leather memorandum book, and it is certainly an improvement on both. The telescopic view of the planet Saturn, which is put in as a frontispiece, is very interesting, and will excite many a man ignorant of astronomy to read with attention and certain pleasure the account of that planet, which is inserted in the book, probably from the pen of the editor."

"NOTES AND QUERIES," Nov. 20, 1858.

"Messrs. De La Rue have issued their 'Improved Indelible Diary and Memorandum Book,' edited by Norman Pogson, first assistant at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, for the coming year, 1859. The useful information in this Diary is so extensive and complete, that it would not be easy to improve the Diary in this respect; but the taste and elegance with which it has been got up exceeds even the high standard for which all the productions of the firm of De La Rue and Co. are now distinguished."

DEC. 4—"We recently called attention to De La Rue's elegant and useful pocket diaries. The same firm have issued their 'Red Letter Diary and Improved Memorandum Book' for 1859, the arrangements of which are everything that can be desired to fit it for the desk of the man of business, or the writing-table of the man of letters."

"MORNING STAR," Nov. 27, 1858.

"De La Rue's Publications for 1859. The Diaries, Almanacks and Calendars of Messrs. De La Rue and Company are typographically unrivalled, as we judge from one or two samples of them that have come under our eye. By printing on what is called electro-metallic paper, and with the most beautiful type, and with inks of different colours, and made of superior material, the samples of the printing-office art even outdo the very finely printed specimen-books of the typefounders themselves. The almanack and calendar sheets would, therefore, be worthy of framing for the drawing-room, if we could suppose such things were wanted there, and the diaries and memorandum books would certainly look much better, if not so suitable, for the drawing-room table, than many flashy publications left to lie upon it. We ought also to observe that the commercial, astronomical, legal and loyal information furnished in De La Rue's Almanacks is accurate and unique."

"GLASGOW HERALD," Nov. 29, 1858.

"De La Rue's Diary for 1859. We have received a copy of the 'Red Letter Diary and Improved Memorandum' for 1859, published by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., London, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the prettiest got-up book of the kind we have ever seen. It contains a large amount of valuable information indispensable to men in business, in addition to many other items of useful intelligence not usually found in memorandum books."

"ECONOMIST," Nov. 27, 1858.

"De La Rue's Red Letter Diary and Improved Memorandum Book, 1859.—The printing and paper in De La Rue's Diary are very good, and the mixture of red and blue letters renders the divisions clear and distinct. The information in the beginning is all of a practical kind, and occupies thirty-five pages with tables, post-office regulations, lists of the administrations of Great Britain, &c."

"PRESS," Dec. 4, 1858.

"A crowd of Gift-books, in bright-hued covers and brilliantly illustrated, come gaily dancing along the path of time, treading on the heels of the Old Year, and heralding the approach of Merry Christmas, of holyday-making and joyous children. * * * Messrs. De La Rue add to their force Pocket-books and Diaries full of fancy and replete with information."

"Pocket-books, Almanacks, and Diaries. In no department, probably, connected with literature has there been exhibited greater artistic progress than in that of almanacks and diaries; and whether you are a clergyman, or a solicitor, or a sportsman, or an idle man, or a husband looking for an *étrene* on New Year's Day for your wife, you will find what you want. There are 'The Improved Indelible Diaries,' London: De La Rue and Co. As fanciful as Owen Jones' roof to the London Crystal Palace, and full of information. You cannot buy a prettier little present. And 'The Improved Red Letter Diary,' London: De La Rue and Co. Just the thing for a lady's writing-table."

"WITNESS," EDINBURGH, Dec. 4, 1858.

"In either of the Diaries is to be found an amount of 'useful and entertaining knowledge,' sufficient to fit out a tolerably well-informed person. From things so abstract as the occultations visible at Greenwich, and the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, to things so practical as the Post-office regulations and the London cab fares, the intelligence contained in this neat and handy compendium extends. Besides a diary and a pocket-book, it is an excellent almanack."

TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO'S VEGETABLE PARCHMENT

ABSTRACT FROM A REPORT UPON VEGETABLE PARCHMENT BY PROFESSOR
A. W. HOFMANN, L.L.D. F.R.S.

"This new article greatly surpasses real Parchment in its resistance to the action of chemical agents, and especially Water. * * * * * It is obvious that this substance unites in itself, in a most remarkable manner, the conditions of permanence and durability, * * * * * and is capable of resisting the tooth of time for many centuries, and that, under various circumstances, it will last even longer than Animal Parchment."

ABSTRACT FROM A REPORT BY ALFRED SMEE, Esq. F.R.S. F.C.S. &c. &c.

"I am of opinion that it should be invariably employed for legal deeds, because neither moisture, chemicals, nor fungi can destroy it."

The following are a few of its applications:—

BOOKBINDING.—Vegetable Parchment combines the strength and cheapness of Forril, with the elegance and finish of Vellum, and when dyed can be applied to the highest styles of Bookbinding. It is used for Ledgers, Day Books, Bankers' Pass Books, and every other kind of Account and Memorandum Book.

BOOKS AND PRINTING.—For Ledgers and other books requiring indestructible leaves it takes the place of Linen Paper, and can be used with great advantage for Maps and Plans.

MOUNTING.—For Mounting Documents, Plans, Drawings, &c. requiring careful preservation, it is invaluable.

FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES, where lightness, strength and durability are required—as in Bills of Lading, Foreign Bills of Exchange, Policies of Insurance, Scrip Certificates, &c. &c.

FOR LEGAL PURPOSES it possesses advantages over Animal Parchment on account of the ease with which it can be written upon, and its resistance to the action of water, acids, or other chemical agents. It can be used for Mortgage Deeds, Registries of Marriages, Baptisms, &c. Wills, Agreements and every kind of legal document.

FOR ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.—In its application for Tracing and Multiplying Drawings, it effects a saving in time and labour which is almost incalculable. It is prepared to combine the transparency of Tracing Paper with the strength required for working Drawings, which are not liable to injury by water.

THIS NEW MATERIAL IS MUCH LOWER IN PRICE THAN ANIMAL PARCHMENT.

NOW READY,

PATENT PLAYING CARDS.—Floral, Tartan and Gold Backs, in every variety, for the Present Season.

FINE ART DRAWING PENCILS.—Manufactured on a new principle; firm in point, rich in colour and easy of erasure. A good Pencil at a moderate Price.

THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO. LONDON.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY & ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE. MESSRS. MAPPIN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,

Are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show-Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest stock of Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE

"COUNCIL OF TEN"

IN THE

LITERARY GAZETTE.

Published every Saturday.

PRICE 4d., STAMPED 5d.

OFFICE 4, BOUVERIE STREET.



Ladies' Travelling Toilett
e and Dressing-Bag, fitted
complete, £4 15s.



Mappin's Gentle-
men's Dressing-Case,
fitted complete, £1 1s.



Mappin's Solid Leather
Dressing-Case, fitted
complete, £2 2s.



Gentlemen's Travelling
Dressing-Bag, fitted com-
plete, £4 8s.

MESSRS. MAPPIN BROTHERS respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, will be forwarded post free on application.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William Street, London,
WHERE THE STOCK IS SENT DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO'S
VEGETABLE PARCHMENT

WRITE TO 119 NEW BOND ST.

LETTERS ON VEGETABLE

PRINTED ON VEGETABLE

FOR ENGINEERS

Tracing and Multiplying Drawings, it effects a saving in time and labour which is almost incalculable. It is prepared to combine the transparency of Tracing Paper with the strength required for working Drawings, which are not liable to injury by water.

THIS NEW MATERIAL IS MUCH LOWER IN PRICE THAN ANIMAL PARCHMENT.

NOW READY,

PATENT PLAYING CARDS.—Floral, Tartan and Gold Backs, in every variety, for the Present Season.

FINE ART DRAWING PENCILS.—Manufactured on a new principle; firm in point, rich in colour and easy of erasure. A good Pencil at a moderate Price.

THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO. LONDON.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY & ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

MESSRS. MAPPIN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,

Are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show-Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest stock of Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

ELECTRO-SILVER SPOONS & FORKS,

FULL SIZE.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.	£ s. d.				
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0					
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0					
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0					
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0					
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 16 0					
2 Saucer Spoons do.	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 11 0	0 11 0					
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0					
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0					
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6					
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0					
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0					
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0					
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 17 6	1 0 0					
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0					

Complete Service . £10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 9 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers, viz., one 25-inch, one 18-inch, and two 14-inch, £10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glasses, Zinc; Full-size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, may be had on application.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives,			
Ivory Handles .	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto .	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers .	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto .	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers .	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening .	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

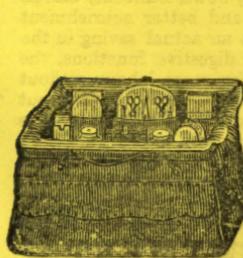
Complete Service . £4 16 0 6 15 6 9 15 6

Messrs. MAPPIN's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

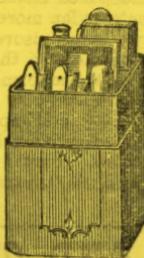
MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MESSRS. MAPPIN'S

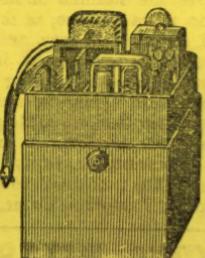
DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS, SENT DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.



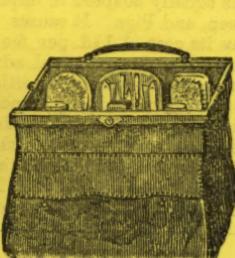
Ladies' Travelling Toilette and Dressing-Bag, fitted complete, £4 15s.



Mappin's Gentleman's Dressing-Case, fitted complete, £1 1s.



Mappin's Solid Leather Dressing-Case, fitted complete, £2 2s.



Gentlemen's Travelling Dressing-Bag, fitted complete, £4 8s.

MESSRS. MAPPIN BROTHERS respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivaled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, will be forwarded post free on application.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

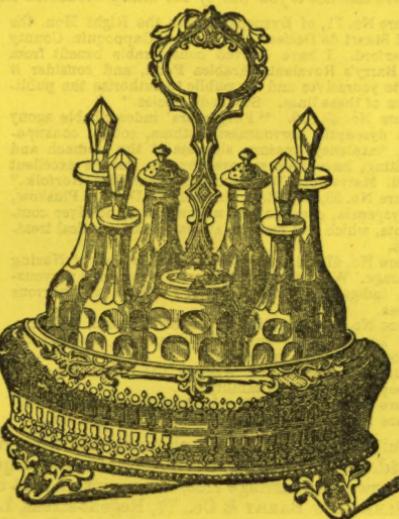
Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William Street, London,

WHERE THE STOCK IS SENT DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY.



MAPPIN'S POCKET KNIVES, PRUNING-KNIVES, SCISSORS, &c.,

In every variety, warranted good by the Makers.



50,000 CURES

Have been effected without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, of Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulence, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, dysentery, hemorrhoids, headache, noises in the head and ears, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints, are effectually removed by

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

Which saves 50 times its cost in other remedies, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids thus cured :

Cure No. 71, of Dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford. I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabic Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines." Stuart de Decies."

Cure No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulence, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food." Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."

Cure No. 53,816, Field Marshall the Duke of Pluskow, of dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, and liver complaints, which had resisted all baths and medical treatment.

Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.

Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool, of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.

Cure No. 18,216. Dr Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability.

Cure No. 34,210. Dr Shorland, of dropsy and debility.

Cure No. 36,212. Captain Allan, of epileptic fits.

Suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions. In canisters, 1 lb. 2s. 9d.; 2 lb 4s. 6d.: 5 lb. 11s.; 12 lb. 22s.; Super-refined quality, 10 lb. 33s. The 10 lb. and 12 lb. Canisters are forwarded carriage free, on receipt of Post office order.

BARRY DU BARRY & Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, 182, Piccadilly; Abbis & Co., 60, Gracechurch-street, 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 330, Strand; and through all Grocers and Chemists in town and Country.

RAREY'S HORSE AND CATTLE IMPROVING FOOD.

Is equally adapted to improve the stamina of ill-conditioned Horses, Cows, Bullocks, Calves, Sheep, and Pigs. It causes no extra expense, as it contains far more and better nourishment than its cost of 1½d. per feed supplies in corn or hay; hence ensures an actual saving in the keep. But its principal advantages are a great improvement in the digestive functions, the stamina and general condition of horses, enabling them to perform far more labour without getting distressed. It imparts new vigour to sick, debilitated, or old apparently worn out horses, and it puts rapidly the finest flesh on cattle generally, and improves the milk in cows, as it enables them to extract the entire nourishment out of everything they feed on.

RAREY & Co., 77, Regent's Quadrant, Piccadilly, London. Packed in Tins of about 90 feed, 11s.; in Casks of about 450 feed, 50s.; of about 1000 feed, £5, being about 1½d. per feed. Tins and Casks forwarded on receipt of Post-office Order.

DR. PALLACE'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

Are prepared upon scientific principles without mercury, to prevent the danger and injury resulting from quack preparations; they purify, regulate, and strengthen the system, and cure effectually dyspepsia (bad digestion), bile, flatulence, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, and all internal disorders; and the OINTMENT heals sores, wounds, ulcers, boils, burns, carbuncles, chaps, pimples, diseases of the scalp, &c. Both Pills and Ointment are carefully packed for all climates, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; or free by post on receipt of stamps, 1s. 4d., 3s. 1d., or 4s. 10d.

London Agents, HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, and may be ordered through all Medicine vendors.

Cure No. 42,116. Major Edie, of liver and kidney disease, and total prostration of strength.

Cure No. 36,418. Rev. Dr. Minster, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomitings.

Cure No. 26,418. Dr. Harvey, of diarrhoea and debility.

Cure No. 39,628. Dr. Wurtzer, of consumption.

Cure No. 32,880. William Hunt, Esq., Barrister, of paralysis.

Cure No. 46,270. Mr. James Roberts, Timber Merchant of Frimley, of thirty years' diseased lungs, splitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Cure No. 180. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. B. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London."

Cure No. 4,208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring Food. Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

Cure No. 3,906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."